

THE CITIZEN.

Devoted to the Interests of the Mountain People

The Citizen is Growing Rapidly. Let Your Business Keep Pace With It By Advertising.

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No. 3

NEWS OF THE WEEK

Great Corn Yield—Soldiers Kill Hundreds—Great Forest Fires—Dr. Mullins Re-elected—Freight Traffic Improves.

GREAT CORN YIELD:—There is an enormous corn yield in sight this season. The government report shows an area exceeding 100,000,000 acres comprising the realm of growing corn. Despite the unfavorable weather early in the spring a larger yield than last year is predicted by the government's vast army of correspondents.

SOLDIERS KILL HUNDREDS:—Hundreds of men women and children were killed in a merciless slaughter by the Cossacks in Tabriz on the Black Sea, July 9. A bread famine was the cause, thousands of the citizens of the stricken city early in the day began a bread riot in the streets. The soldiers not realizing that they were accused by starvation to make raids for food, made charges upon them, killing a large number.

GREAT FOREST FIRES:—Serious forest fires raged last week in various sections of Maine and much property is destroyed by the flames. The woods are dry from lack of rain and all efforts to check them seemed fruitless. At some places the fire line is five miles long and thousands of acres of land have been burned over.

DR. MULLINS RE-ELECTED:—The Rev. E. Y. Mullins, D. D., of Louisville, Ky., was re-elected President of the Baptist Young Peoples' Union at last Friday's session of the annual convention in Cleveland, Ohio.

FREIGHT TRAFFIC IMPROVES:—The situation with regard to idle freight cars is improving. Railroad men are of the opinion that the outlook is growing better. An increase in freight traffic has appeared as a consequence of important changes which have been made in the method of handling and transporting fruits from the South. All railroads still have a great number of empty cars standing idle on sidings but many of them are being called back to work.

FAMINE EXPECTED:—There is little to be a famine in Russia this winter as two thirds of the wheat crops are a failure in eighteen provinces. Two and one half million acres of land have not been seeded. Warm weather in June and an abundance of rain have somewhat improved the prospect of spring wheat in many districts.

ANNA GOULD:—It means of a double ceremony Mrs. Anna Gould became Princess De Sagan, July 5. George Gould, nor any of his family were present. The Gould weddings are so numerous and uncertain that George cannot stop his business to attend. The wedding could not be called spectacular for they drove up to the Strand registry in London, rushed into the building and were soon united by the ceremony of the French Protestant church.

BOSTON HARBOR BURNED:—A fire believed to have been caused by a locomotive spark and fanned by a brisk northwest wind swept nearly a quarter of a mile of East Boston harbor causing a loss of nearly \$1,500,000. Four piers, three warehouses and a big elevator containing thirty thousand bushels of grain were destroyed. Two persons are reported missing and it is thought they have perished in the flames.

REBELS AND SAVAGES:—All has been quiet on the Mexican border recently but it is very strongly suspected that the rebels and bloodthirsty Yaqui Indians will unite to overthrow Diaz. Many arrests have been made and the jails are pretty full. They are making arrests on the slightest pretence. Letters have been found written from revolutionary headquarters and also a list of the names of all the contributors to the cause. Federal troops are being hurried in all directions along the frontier and it is hoped that their presence will keep down the impending crisis. It was thought all struggles would cease since their struggle along the Texas border was not successful.

WORLD'S COMBINE:—The Iron and Steel Trades Journal announces the most gigantic industrial combination the world has ever known. The combine will be a menace to British trade which is not included in the trust. The concern will control 35,000,000 tons of steel annually. The four nations that are consolidating are United States 23,000,000 tons, Belgium 1,250,000 tons, Russia 2,000,000 tons and Germany 11,000,000 tons. (Continued on Fourth Page)

NEW CASHIER

Mr. Stephens Takes Place in Berea Bank & Trust Co.—Official Statement Regarding Change.

The Citizen is glad to present to its readers this week an excellent likeness of Mr. James W. Stephens, the newly elected cashier of the Berea Bank and Trust Co. Mr. Stephens



JAMES W. STEPHENS
Cashier Berea Bank & Trust Company

is rapidly taking over the duties of his new position, and his pleasant face can be seen any day over the counter of the bank.

The selection of Mr. Stephens seems to have met with universal approval. He has long been recognized as one of the most progressive, able and trustworthy citizens of Berea, and has made a large place for himself in the hearts and confidence of the town.

Mr. Stephens was forty years old on the day of his election to his new office. He was born in Rockcastle County, and when a young man entered the service of the L. & N. He came to Berea as station agent in 1893, and held that place for ten years. Since that time he has been in business for himself here, and has made a snug living out of the coal, ice and tie business. He is planning now, however, to either sell or rent his business, and to devote his whole time to the work and interest of the bank.

The hurried note which The Citizen was able to publish last week regarding the selection of a cashier was so incomplete that several people seem to have received wrong impressions from it, and we are glad to publish the following official statement:

To correct any possible false impression among the friends of Mr. E. F. Coyle as well as the friends and patrons of the Berea Bank & Trust Co., we feel that it is proper and right to make the following statement of facts. At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Bank, Thursday, July 2nd, called for the purpose of electing a bank cashier to succeed Mr. W. H. Porter, who resigned the position April first to become effective June first. After discussing the availability of two or three men, Mr. E. F. Coyle was unanimously elected to the position.

After the selection was made, the question of Mr. Coyle's disposition of his other business interests was raised by some of the Directors who were under the impression that anyone who should be elected as cashier was not to have any outside business connections.

When this view of the case was considered, Mr. Coyle presented a statement to the Directors refusing to accept the position, rather than that anything should stand in the way of his coming to the Bank in a way that would be entirely satisfactory to all the members of the Board of Directors.

J. J. Moore, Pres.

Berea, Ky., July 7, 1905.
To the Board of Directors,
Berea Bank & Trust Co.:

Owing to the fact that there are some of the directors who are opposed to the cashier holding other business connections, I wish to make the statement that I absolutely refuse to accept the position of cashier to which you have been kind enough to elect me.

I would not under any consideration accept a position of the kind without the hearty approval of every member of the board of directors.

Respectfully,
E. F. Coyle.

Social sympathy is the solvent of many theological barriers. The world is not lifted to virtue by picturing it as wholly vicious. You cannot have harmony within yourself without conflict without. No preacher ever caught men who was fishing for compliments. Formalities are the substitutes with which the empty heart tries to make up for faith.

THE PROHIBITION PARTY.

There is now meeting in Columbus, Ohio, a convention of very well meaning and estimable gentlemen who style themselves the Prohibition Party. Every four years they get together, in the name of a great principle, and nominate some man who makes a number of speeches, and receives a small number of votes. The Prohibition Party has never elected any man to an important office, and has never been able to control the enactment of any law.

But, while the Prohibition Party has been still or going backward, the prohibition movement has been going forward with great rapidity and has swept from one end of the country to the other, bringing many blessings with it. It is worth while looking into the question of why it is that a party which has the desires of a majority of the voters in most states on its side has been unable to accomplish anything in the political field.

In the first place, the Prohibition Party has tried to reform many things at once. It has always declared not only for prohibition by national law—a thing impossible without an amendment to the Constitution, so that the election of a Prohibition president would have no real value, but it has also demanded votes for women, and free silver, and fist money, and a number of other things about which men have wide differences of opinion, and which are important to the welfare of the country, so that there have constantly been driven out of the party many prohibitionists who could not agree with all the ideas the party declared for.

In the second place, the Prohibition Party, by always nominating a man of its own, withdrew itself from the other parties, and was unable to take advantage of the real balance of power which its members might have held if they had tried to offset the saloon influence within the parties by demanding the right kind of candidates. The Anti-Saloon League, which is a much younger organization, has used its strength always toward the election of the better of the two men who stood a chance of election, or against men who had shown themselves opposed to the temperance movement, and so has had many times more effect than the Prohibition Party. Men who withdraw themselves from work with the great political parties can have no influence on the government till their own party gets so strong that one or the other of the parties thinks it can win by roping the outsiders in, and a history of thirty years has shown that there is no tendency toward any such stampede to the Prohibition Party.

Friends of the Prohibition Party declare that it has had a great influence by circulating literature and teaching the people the evils of intemperance, and that it has prepared the way for the temperance work that others are doing now. But there seems no reason to believe that this work has been done any better because of the organization of the party than it would have been done by the prohibitionists anyhow, and it is certain that the political influence has been less than would have come to the same body of men working inside either party or swinging between them.

The Citizen has all sympathy for the temperance movement, and would not support a whiskey man of either party, but it cannot believe that the official prohibitionists have acted wisely in flocking by themselves.

DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION

Bryan Did It—Made a Good Choice For Running Mate.

W. J. Bryan was the whole thing at the Denver Democratic Convention. He, of course, controlled his own nomination, he controlled the selection of the man who is his running mate and he also controlled the making of the Democratic platform. All around he did a pretty good job. The platform is a good one, Mr. Kern, selected for the vice-presidency is a good man and campaigner, and on the whole things were managed so that there would be as little hard feeling as possible.

But the work was not done by the Democratic party. It was done by Bryan and of course that will make it a little harder to get up much enthusiasm except the enthusiasm there already is for the "Peerless Leader." The Democratic party had no choice—it just took orders. Bryan carried things with a high hand, and men acting by his orders, or at least with his authority, over-rode every private or public right which was in their way. This was largely done in the seating of delegates. The Committee on Credentials did very little work—people it did not like were simply thrown out, whether they had the votes behind them or not. A good many of the men that suffered that way were a mighty poor class of politicians, and so there has not been much sympathy for them, but the fact that they did not deserve to be elected has nothing to do with the fact that they were elected, and with the injustice and brutality of the Bryan machine in throwing them out, by which the men that elected them were disfranchised. This happened in Pennsylvania; in regard to the Brooklyn delegation from New York (it is charged that Bryan bought the support of Tammany Hall, the most notoriously corrupt machine in the world, by sacrificing McCarren, who had been legally elected but has fought Tammany) and the same sort of thing was done in two or three other places. It is quite possible that the Democratic party will be represented during the next four years by better men because of this illegal procedure, but there is a doubt in the minds of a good many men whether it pays to steal even for a good cause.

Bryan was so evidently in full control that he will have to bear all the blame, and this may hurt him in the campaign. (Continued on Fourth Page.)

PRESIDENTIAL SITUATION

Bryan's Chances Against Taft's.

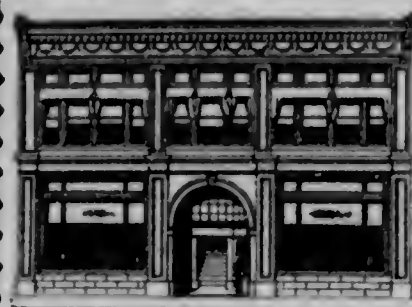
Now that the presidential nominations are out of the way and the platforms are formed, it is time to look over the ground and see what the chances of the two parties are. In the smoke and excitement of the campaign in the Fall it will be easy for all of us to forget just what are the important points and we can be better prepared by looking them up now.

It is evident that the Republicans have the advantage almost everywhere, and that it will be a hard, uphill fight for Bryan. Even he admits this, and he is hardly claiming victory—he simply says that he will do better than he has before, and better than any other man could do. There are a good many that doubt this, but that does not make any difference now.

Bryan's main fight will be on his platform. He has made it just what he wants it, and promises something to everyone that has a vote. But taking it right thru, and according to its meaning rather than its actual words, the platform is a statement of the very principles that Roosevelt has been urging on the American people and has done so much to bring to success. Bryan goes a little farther—in some cases he goes so far that he is "off his base." He tries everywhere to out-do the Republican platform and so the issue that he will really go before the country on is this "Will Bryan or Taft come nearest to carrying out Roosevelt's plans?" Considering that Roosevelt is backing Taft it is not hard to guess how people will answer that question. So Bryan has a poor case to start with.

Where Bryan does not agree with the Republican platform he loses. In the places where he goes farther than it does, he usually leaves the grounds of safety and promises things which all agree are rash experiments, or he promises things which it is evident that he cannot possibly perform. It should not be forgotten, too, that it will be impossible for the Democrats to get control of the U. S. Senate in the next four years, and that, therefore, it will be impossible for Bryan to get any of his laws thru, while with a Republican House and Senate Taft would be able to do something.

Of course Bryan attacks the Republican party at some points. He blames it for the panic, which hit the whole world at the same time, and which is (Continued on Fourth Page.)



Berea Bank and Trust Co.,
BEREA, KY.

HELPFUL CONSERVATISM

This may sound conflicting, but in reality it is precisely the fact that this Bank's counsel is conservative that it is truly helpful.

A conservative liberality in loaning not only gives our depositors their just measure of protection, but is an equal safeguard to the borrower, adding the Bank's caution to his own and doubly insuring the soundness and success of his financial plans.

CAPITAL \$50,000.00 Surplus \$10,000.00

DIRECTORS.

P. Cornelius, A. W. Stewart, J. W. Dinsmore,
J. J. Moore, J. W. Herndon, E. T. Fish,
W. H. Porter, Chas. Burdette, I. F. Dean,

4 PER CENT INTEREST PAID ON SAVINGS 4

IN OUR OWN STATE

Kentucky Splits—Moonshiner Killed
—6.85 for Cattle—Night Riders—Kills Cousin.

KENTUCKY SPLITS:—It looked Wednesday as if the Democratic delegation from Kentucky was about to go to smash. It was learned that J. C. C. Mayo the Eastern Kentucky representative had voted for Guffey of Pennsylvania making a direct thrust at the wishes of Bryan to whom Kentucky has been most loyal. Nearly every man on the delegation declared that Mayo was voting for his commercial partner. James declared that he would cast the vote for Kentucky and repudiate Mayo finally. Beckham has been suspected of trickery but he behaved right.

MOONSHINER KILLED:—Deputy Collector Sam Collins and posse while trying to make an arrest of moonshiners on Jack's Creek, Floyd County last Friday shot and killed Bud Hall, instantly and wounded two others. The revenue men escaped uninjured. Collins and posse have gone to Whitesburg with the prisoners.

\$6.85 FOR CATTLE:—Robert C. Catwood of Montgomery County, sold to Henry S. Caywood and Monte Fox 237 export cattle at \$6.85 per

hundred pounds. The cattle will weigh 1,600 pounds and will bring \$24,250. This is the highest price paid for cattle in years.

NIGHT RIDERS:—The night rider hunted a barn for Ira Slater at Harrisburg, Owen County early Saturday morning. The bloodhounds were brought and a fruitless search was made for the marauders. There were several thousand pounds of tobacco in the barn and the loss was estimated at \$400. Slater was an independent tobacco grower and had been warned several times not to raise tobacco.

KILLS COUSIN:—While walking along the highway in upper Breathitt with his cousin, Hooker Mullins, Bud Mullins, taking offense at some remark made by his companion, drew his pistol and shot Hooker thru the heart. He then went to his home, got his shotgun and made for the woods declaring that he would not be taken alive.

JOHN J. REEVES DEAD:—Major John J. Reeves, Staff Officer of the Confederate Generals Hood and Johnson and Assistant Adjutant General of the army of the Tennessee at the fall of Vicksburg, died at Henderson, Kentucky, July 10. At the close of the Civil War, Major Reeves married the daughter of Geo. Archibald Dixon and entered the tobacco business. (Continued on Fifth Page)

RESOLVED THAT
YOU DONT HAVE TO HUNT
AROUND FOR BARGAINS
EVERYTHING IS A
BARGAIN IN OUR STORE.

BUSTER BROWN

WE NEVER PUT SHODDY STUFF INTO OUR STORE, THEREFORE WE NEVER HAVE SHODDY STUFF. QUALITY IS THE FIRST THING PEOPLE SHOULD KNOW IS GOOD WHEN THEY BUY AN ARTICLE. YOU WILL BE SURE TO GET GOOD QUALITY IF YOU BUY FROM US.

COYLE & HAYES
You Pay Less—Or Get More

BOB HAMPTON of PLACER

By RANDALL PARRISH AUTHOR OF "WHEN WILDERNESS WAS KING" "MY LADY OF THE NORTH" "HISTORICAL ILLINOIS ETC."

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SYNOPSIS.

A detachment of the Eighteenth Infantry from Fort Belknap, Montana, is trapped by Indians in a narrow gorge. Among them is a stranger who introduces himself by the name of Hampton, also called the post trader, and his daughter, Gillis. A majority of the soldiers are killed during a three days' siege. Hampton and the girl only escape from the Indians. They fall exhausted on the plains. A company of the Seventh Cavalry, Lieut. Brant in command, find them. Hampton and the girl stop at the Miners' Home in Glendale, Mrs. Duffy, proprietress. Hampton talks the future over with Miss Gillis—the Kid. She shows him her mother's picture and tells him what she can of her parentage and life. They decide she shall live with Mrs. Herndon. Naida the Kid—runs away from Mrs. Herndon and rejoins Hampton. He induces her to go back, and to have nothing more to do with him. Hampton plays his last game of cards. He announces to Red Slavin that he has quit, and then leaves Glendale. Miss Phoebe Spencer arrives in Glendale to teach in the first school. Miss Spencer meets Naida, Rev. Wynkoop, etc. She boards at Mrs. Herndon's. Naida and Lieut. Brant again meet without his knowing who she is. She informs him of the coming Bachelor club ball in honor of Miss Spencer. Lieut. Brant meets Silent Murphy, Custer's scout. He reports trouble brewing among the Sioux. Social difficulties arise at the Bachelor club ball among the admirers of Miss Spencer. Lieut. Brant meets Miss Spencer but she is not his acquaintance of the day before. She tells him of Naida, and he accidentally meets her again as he is returning to the ballroom with a fan. Miss Spencer, Brant accompanies Naida home, from the dance. On the way she informs him as to who she is, and that she is to meet Hampton. Brant and Hampton meet. Hampton informs the lieutenant that his attention to Naida must cease, and proclaims an authority over her that justifies the statement. Brant tells Hampton of the presence of Silent Murphy, and the fact that Red Slavin receives government money for him. Miss Spencer called on Bob Hampton. Tells him of a red-faced stranger mistaking her for Naida. Brant interviews Red Slavin. Finds that he is an ex-convict in the Seventh Cavalry. It was Slavin's and Murphy's testimony that more than ten years before had convicted Robert Nolan, then a captain in the Seventh, of the murder of Maj. Brant. Brant attempts to force a confession from Slavin. Slavin insists it is Murphy he wants, and Murphy has left. In a scuffle Slavin is killed by a knife thrust. Hampton surrenders to Buck Mason, marshal. Moh attempts to capture him. Mason and his prisoner escape to a hill and defend themselves.

CHAPTER XX (Continued).

"All I saw was the crowd blocking the doorway. I knew they had caught me lying on Slavin, with my hand grasping the knife-hilt, and, somehow, I couldn't think of anything just then but how to get out of there into the open. I've seen vigilantes turn loose before, and knew what was likely to happen."

"Sure. Recognize anybody in that first bunch?"

"Big Jim, the bartender, was the only one I knew; he had a bung-starter in his hand."

Mason nodded thoughtfully, his mouth puckered. "It's him, and half a dozen other fellows of the same stripe, who are kickin' up all this fracas. The most of 'em are yonder now, an' if it wasn't fer leavin' a prisoner unprotected, dars me if I wudn't like to mosey right dows thar an' pound a little boss sense into that bunch o' cattle. Thet's 'bout the only thing ye kin do fer a plum fool, so long as the law won't let ye kill 'em."

"I'm really sorry that you got mixed up in this, Buck," said Hampton. "for it looks to me about nise chances out of ten against either of us getting away from here unburt."

"Oh, I don't know. It's bin my experience thet there's allera chances if ye only keep yer eyes skinned. If we kin only manage to hold 'em back till after dark we maybe might creep away through the bush to take a head in this little game. Anyhow, it's up to us to play it out to the limit. Hless my eyes, if those lads ain't a-comin' up right now!"

A half-dozen men were starting to climb the hillside, following a dim trail through the tangled underbrush. Mason stepped up to the ore dump where he could see better, and watched their movements closely.

"Hi, there!" he called, his voice harsh and strident. "You fellers are not invited to this picnic, an' there'll be somethin' doin' if you push along any higher."

The little bunch halted instantly just without the edge of the heavy timber, turning their faces up toward the speaker.

"Now, ace here, Buck," answered one, taking a single step ahead of the others, and following his hand as a trumpet to speak through. "It don't look to us fellers as if this affair was any of your funeral, now, and we've come 'long ahead of the others just on purpose to give you a fair show to pull out of it afore the real trouble begins. Sabe?"

"Is thet so?"

The little marshal was too far away for them to perceive how his teeth set beneath the bristly mustache.

"You bet! The boys don't consider thet it's hardly the aquare deal you takin' up agin 'em in this way. They 'fected you marshal of this yere camp, but it warn't expected you'd ever take no sides 'long with murderers. Thet's too stiff fer us to abide by. So come on dows, Buck, an' leave us to attend to the cuss."

"If you mean Hampton, he's my prisoner. Will you promise to let me take him dows to Cheyenne fer trial?"

"Wal, I reckon not, old man. We kin give him a trial well 'nough here in Glendale," roared another voice from one of the group, which was apparently growing restless over the delay. "But we ain't inclined to do you no harm unless ye ram in too far. So come on dows, Buck, throw up yer cards; we've got all the aces, an' ye can't bluff this whole durn camp."

Mason spat into the dump contemptuously, his hands thrust into his pockets. "You're a fine-lookin' lot o' law-abidin' citizens, you are! Blamed if you ain't. This yere man, Bob Hampton, is my prisoner, an' I'll take him to Cheyenne if I have ter brain every tough in Glendale to do it. Thet's me, gents."

"Oh, come off; you can't run your notions agin the whole blame moral sentiment of this camp."

"Moral sentiment! I'm backin' up the law, not moral sentiment, ye cross-eyed beer-slinger, an' if ye try edgin' up thar another step I'll plug you with this '45."

There was a minute of hesitancy while the men below conferred, the



marshal looking contemptuously down upon them, his revolver gleaming ominously in the light.

"Oh, come on, Buck, show a little boss sense," the leader sang out. "We've got every feller in camp along with us, an' there ain't no show fer the two o' ye to hold out against that sort of an outfit."

Mason smiled and patted the barrel of his Colt.

"Oh, go to blazes! When I want any advice, Jimmie, I'll send fer ye."

Some one fired, the ball digging up the soft earth at the marshal's feet, and flinging it in a blinding cloud into Hampton's eyes. Mason's answer was a sudden fusillade, which sent the crowd flying helter-skelter into the underbrush. One among them staggered and half fell, yet succeeded in dragging himself out of sight.

"Great Scott, if I don't believe I winged James!" the shooter remarked cheerfully, reaching back into his pocket for more cartridges. "Maybe them boys will be a bit more careful if they once understand they're up agin the real thing. Well, perhaps I better skin dows, fer I reckon it's liable ter be rifles next."

It was rifles next, and the "winging" of Big Jim, however it may have inspired caution, also developed fresh animosity in the hearts of his followers, and brought forth evidences of discipline in their approach. Peering across the sheltering dump pile, the besieged were able to perceive the dark figures cautiously advancing through the protecting brush; they apled out widely until their two flanks were close in against the wall of rock, and then the deadly rifles began to spit spitefully the balls casting up the soft dirt in clouds or flattening against the stones. The two men crouched lower, hugging their pile of slag, unable to perceive even a stray assailant within range of their ready revolvers.

"This whole blame country is full

of discharged sojers," he growled, "an' they know thet's all right. I reckon them fellers is pretty sure to git one of us yit; anyhow, they've got 'em cooped. Say, Bob, thet lad crawlin' yonder ought to be in reach, an' I's our bounden duty not to let the boys git too gay."

Hampton tried the shot suggested, elevating considerably to overcome distance. There was a yell and a swift skurrying backward which caused Mason to laugh, although neither knew whether this result arose from fright or wound.

"Bliged ter teach 'em manners onet in awhile, or they'll imblibe a fool notion they kin come right 'long up yere without no invite. 'Taint fer long, now, 'less all them guys are louts."

Hampton turned his head and looked soberly into the freckled face, impressed by the speaker's grave tone.

"Fire, my boy, fire. The wind's dead right fer it; thet brush will burn like so much tinder, an' with this big wall o' rock back of us, it will be hell here, all right. Some of 'em are bound to think of it pretty hime soon, an' then, Bob, I reckon you an' I will hev' to take to the open on the jump."

Hampton's eyes hardened. God, how he desired to live just then, to uncover that feeling Murphy and wing from him the whole truth which had been eluding him all these years!

CHAPTER XXI.

"She Loves Me; She Loves Me Not." It was no claim of military duty which compelled Brant to relinquish Miss Spencer so promptly at the hotel door, but rather a desire to escape her ceaseless chatter and gain retirement where he could reflect in quiet over the revelations of Hampton. In this quest he rode slowly up the valley of the Bear Water, through the bright sunshine, the rare beauty of the scene scarcely leaving the slight

nor heard his approach, and he stopped in perplexity. He had framed a dozen speeches for her ears, yet now he could do no more than stand and gaze, his heart in his eyes. And it was a vision to enchain, to hold lips speechless. She was seated with an unadorned grace on the edge of the bank, her hands clasped about one knee, her sweet face sobered by thought, her eyes downcast, the long lashes plainly outlined against the clear cheeks. To draw back unobserved was impossible, even had he possessed strength of will sufficient to make the attempt, nor would words of easy greeting come to his relief. He could merely worship silently as before a sacred shrine. It was thus she glanced up and saw him with startled eyes, her hands unclasping, her cheeks rose-colored.

"Lieut. Brant, you here?" she exclaimed, speaking as if his presence seemed unreal. "What strange miracles an' idle thought can work!"

"Thoughts, I have heard," he replied, leaning toward her with head uncovered, "will sometimes awaken answers through vast distances of time and space. As my thought was with you I may be altogether to blame for thus arousing your own. From the expression of your face, I supposed you dreaming."

She smiled, her eyes uplifted for a single instant to his own. "It was a rather thought just merging into dream, and there are few things in life more sweet. I know not whether it is the common gift of all minds, but my daydreams are almost sure to be more than realities."

"First it was moods, and now dreams," he seated himself comfortably at her feet. "You would cause me to believe you a most impractical person, Miss Naida."

"If that were only true, I am sure I should be most happy, for it has been my fortune so far to conjure up only pleasure through day-dreaming—the things I like and long for become my very own then. But if you mean, as I suspect, that I do not enjoy the dirt and drudgery of life, then my plea will have to be guilty. Lack of what you term practical sense one has said there is always a dream, a first conception. In that sense I choose to be a dreamer."

"And not so naive a choice, if your dreams only tend toward results." He sat looking into her animated face, deeply puzzled by both words and actions. "I cannot help noticing that you avoid all references to my meeting with Mr. Hampton. Is this another sign of your impractical mind?"

"I should say rather the opposite, for I had not even supposed it concerned me."

"Indeed! That presents a vastly different view from the one given us an hour since. The distinct impression was then conveyed to both our minds that you were greatly distressed regarding the matter. Is it possible you can have been acting again?"

"Certainly not," and she made no attempt to hide her indignation. "What do you mean?"

He hesitated an instant in his reply, feeling that possibly he was treading upon thin ice, but her eyes commanded a direct answer, and he yielded to them.

"We were informed that you experienced great anxiety for fear we might quarrel—so great, indeed, that you had confided your troubles to another."

"To whom?"

"Miss Spencer. She came to us ostensibly in your name, and as a peace-maker."

For a moment she sat gazing directly at him, then she laughed softly.

"Why, how supremely ridiculous! I can hardly believe it true, only your face tells me you certainly are not in play. Lieut. Brant, I have never even dreamed of such a thing. You had informed me that your mission was one of peace, and he pledged me his word not to permit any quarrel. I had utmost confidence in you both."

"How, then, did the eyes know of our meeting?"

"I am entirely in the dark, as my title as you," she acknowledged, frankly, "for it has certainly never been a habit with me to betray the confidence of my friends, and I learned long since not to confide secrets to Miss Spencer."

Apparently neither cared to discuss the problem longer, yet he remained silent considering those questions which might decide his fate.

"You speak of your confidence in us both," he said, slowly. "To me the complete trust you repose in Mr. Hampton is scarcely comprehensible. Do you truly believe in his reformation?"

"Certainly. Don't you?"

The direct return question served to nettles and confuse him. It is, perhaps, not my place to say, as my future happiness does not directly depend on the permanence of his reformation. But if his word can be depended upon, your happiness to a very large extent does."

She bowed. "I dare no doubt you can safely repose confidence in whatever he may have told you regarding me."

"You indorse, then, the claims he advances?"

"You are very insistent; yet I know of no good reason why I should not answer. Without at all knowing the nature of those claims to which you refer, I have no hesitancy in saying that I possess such complete confidence in Bob Hampton as to reply unreservedly yes. But really, Lieut. Brant, I should prefer talking upon some other topic. It is evident that you two gentlemen are not friendly yet there is no reason why any misunderstanding between you should interfere with our friendship, is there?"

TO BE CONTINUED

WHY NOT PLAN FOR A COVERED BARN YARD

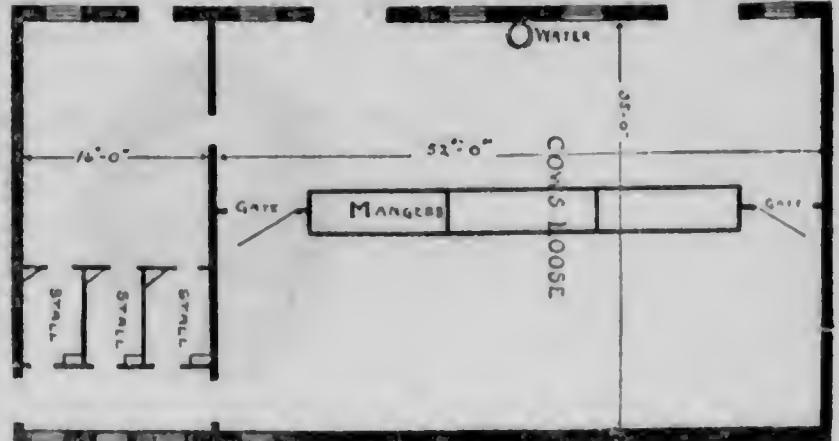
One Man Who Has Done So With Success.

Superintendent Frank H. Hall of the Illinois Farmers' Institute, in addition to being one of the leading agricultural educators in the middle west, is a practical farm operator on his own account. One of the features of his dairy farm is a covered barnyard in which the cows run loose instead of being stalled.

A good idea of his stable arrangement is shown in the accompanying illustration. As reported in circular

the same cows and in the same order.

When the milkers are ready the gates at the rear of the stalls are opened, one cow enters each stall and the gates are closed. The cows eat their grain while being milked and pass out through the gates at the front of the stalls into the other side of the shed. As the minger and gates divide the shed, the cows that have been milked are forced to remain on



Ground Plan of F. H. Hall's Loose Cow Stable.

93 of the Illinois experiment station, Superintendent Hall's farm a space in the barn 35x52 feet is devoted to the cows. A manger running lengthwise extends to within eight feet of the wall at each end. These spaces between the manger and the wall are closed by gates. At milking time all of the cows are driven to the side of the manger on which the water tank is situated, and the gates are closed.

The door of the milking room is then opened and the boss cows are always ready to enter. Near the end of this room are three stalls in which the milking is done and it is surprising to note how quickly each cow learns in which stall she is to be milked and the order in which her turn comes, so that the three milkers have little difficulty in always milking

one side and cannot come to the milking stalls a second time.

All grain is fed in the milking stalls and the roughness from the large manger in the center of the shed. This manger is raised as fast as the manure accumulates, so that it is always a convenient height for the cows. In this herd of 33 cows not a solid cow was seen.

When asked what he considered to be the chief advantage of keeping dairy cows in this way over the ordinary method of stabling, Superintendent Hall replied:

"By this method we have cleaner cows and increased milk flow, we save labor in cleaning stalls, and in hauling out manure, and the fertility in the manure is preserved more completely."

The Forty-Three Points of the Dairy Cow

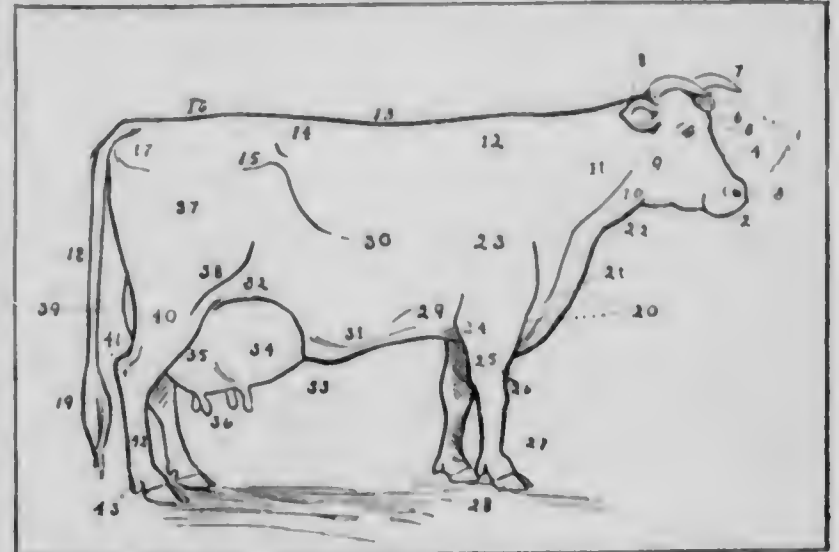


DIAGRAM ILLUSTRATING POINTS OBSERVED IN JUDGING COWS.

- | | | | |
|--------------|------------------|---------------------|--------------------|
| 1. Head. | 12. Withers. | 23. Shoulder. | 34. Fore udder. |
| 2. Muzzle. | 13. Back. | 24. Elbow. | 35. Hind udder. |
| 3. Nostril. | 14. Loin. | 25. Forearm. | 36. Teats. |
| 4. Face. | 15. Hip bone. | 26. Knee. | 37. Upper thigh. |
| 5. Eyes. | 16. Pelvic arch. | 27. Ankle. | 38. Stifle. |
| 6. Forehead. | 17. Rump. | 28. Hoof. | 39. Twist. |
| 7. Horn. | 18. Tail. | 29. Heart girth. | 40. Leg or gaskin. |
| 8. Ear. | 19. Switch. | 30. Side or barrel. | 41. Hock. |
| 9. Cheek. | 20. Chest. | 31. Belly. | 42. Shank. |
| 10. Throat. | 21. Brisket. | 32. Flank. | 43. Dew claw. |
| 11. Neck. | 22. Dewlap. | 33. Milk vein. | |

GRADING OF CREAM

By F. A. Jorgensen.

There is, at present more or less grading of cream taking place in our creameries, but two creameries scarcely ever grade alike. There are even creameries that do not grade alike for all their patrons and some that grade for part of their patrons only. These widely different methods of grading are not recommendable and especially in places where there is a great deal of changing around of patrons. For if a man takes his cream to one creamery for awhile and gets it graded and then takes it to another and gets it graded differently there, it will in many instances tend to have the patron lose faith in the grading. He comes to the conclusion it is a swindling deal since they don't grade alike—just one more way of robbing him. Therefore, if the creamery men could work in harmony, then they could adopt some common method and allow a large enough discrimination so it would encourage the patron to produce a good article. Besides the system of grading would have much more effect. At present the difference in price paid between a first grade of cream and the poorer one is, as a rule, not large enough, and it may be justly said that the undue competition is the very cause of it. It is also the very cause of the present abuse of the Babcock test which can be found in everyday practice in many of our creameries. Where competition is sharp some of the tests are under-read in order to give some a higher test than they are entitled to. This is the cause of much of the dissatisfaction among so many of the creamery patrons. It is unjust and it tends to make them slack and produce an inferior grade of cream. Therefore, it ought to be

stopped. But it cannot be done except through a combined effort of the dairy and creamerymen of the state.

Clean Milk Utensils.—I believe the ordinary ten-gallon milk can used for the transportation of commercial milk has been the cause of more trouble than any other one thing, declares an Ohio correspondent of the Orange Judd Farmer. Frequently cans which are supposed to be clean contain a half pint of filthy rinsing water. I believe there should be an ordinance in every village and city compelling the milk vendor to wash and sterilize his cans thoroughly before sending them to the producer. In the washing of milk utensils you should not use soap powders or soaps of any kind which contain organic fat. By so doing you may convey to your milk undesirable flavors and cause to remain in your utensils deposits which will contaminate or deteriorate the milk.

Think How the Hog Feels.—Try it and see if you can live through the summer without any green vegetables from the garden. Then try to imagine how the hog, especially the growing pig, can get through the summer without pasture. If you have no money to put into fencing for a pasture, sell half the hogs and provide pasture for the other half. You will have as much money and the pasture besides at the end of the year.

New York's Milk Appetite.—The product of 86,000 dairy farms is required to supply New York, and some of its milk comes 400 miles.

Cowpens.—Cowpens are great milk producers. I advise all dairymen to grow them, as they give large yields and are beneficial to the soil.

PLEASURE SEEKERS WERE STUNNED

BY EXPLOSION ON THEIR LAUNCH AND FOUR OF THE PARTY MEET DEATH.

TWO MEN JUMPED FROM THE BURNING SHIP

And Kept Afloat Till Rescued By Fishermen—Decedents Were Prominent Summer Residents of Marlon, Mass., and Members of Big Business Firms.

Marlon, Mass., July 13.—Four prominent summer residents of this town and Falmouth met death through an explosion on board a 45-foot launch off here Saturday night. Two survivors were picked up Sunday after having been in the water for 12 hours. The dead are:

Roland Worthington, Boston; John T. Trull, Woburn; Jos. S. Neal, Milton, and George Savory, Marblehead, captain of the launch.

A. P. Tarbell, of Marblehead, and Edward E. Pecker, of Boston were rescued.

Tucker, who was clinging to an oar, and Tarbell, who was supported by a life preserver, were able to swim and they remained together until picked up by a fisherman.

Neither of the survivors was able to give the cause of the explosion. Mr. Tarbell, who owned the launch, said that the boat started out from Marlon on a short pleasure cruise and was well out in the middle of Buzzard's bay when the explosion occurred.

Savory, the engineer, was suddenly blown into the air and was probably dead when he struck the water. The boat caught fire immediately and Tarbell called to his comrades to leap overboard. He strapped a life preserver about himself before he leaped, and Mr. Tucker, who is connected with the Boston banking firm of Rollins & Sons seized an oar and followed.

So far as they knew, none of the others in the party jumped. Either they could not swim and preferred to cling to the disabled launch until help came, or else they were stunned by the explosion.

As soon as the news of the disaster reached here nearly every summer resident and fisherman who owned a yacht or launch at once went out in the bay to search for some trace of the boat or its occupants, but the search proved fruitless. The launch undoubtedly sank with all on board.

The party had gone out for a cruise in the bay at the invitation of Mr. Tarbell, who came here from Marblehead Neck. Mr. Worthington, who was spending the summer at Falmouth, was a large owner of real estate in the Boston financial district, but had retired from active business. He was 40 years of age. In addition to membership in the Eastern and Corinthian Yacht club of Marblehead, he belonged to various clubs in Boston.

Mr. Trull, who was 65 years old, was well known in Boston mercantile circles and had a place of business there. He lived in Woburn. For a long time he was connected with the print cloth manufacturing business, but retired a few years ago.

Mr. Neal was connected with the office of the Osceola Consolidated Mining Co. of Boston.

Savory, the engineer of the craft, was 29 years old, and unmarried. He served in the Spanish-American war.

RUNNERS STOP RACE TO FIGHT

And One Is Fatally Slashed With a Razor.

Philadelphia, Pa., July 13.—In a quarrel over a foot race, Wm. Arntz, aged 28 years, was probably fatally slashed with a razor Sunday by Albert Reed, aged 27 years. Arntz was taken to the Episcopal hospital. He is expected to die. His assailant was locked up. The young men are noted athletes in the northeast section of the city. For some time a rivalry has existed between them as to which was the better athlete. They agreed to put themselves to a test by running a race and a broad field at Chatham and Madison streets was selected for the contest. Nearly a hundred of their friends gathered there to watch the race, and, as the two toed the mark before the starter's pistol was fired, there was much speculation as to which would win.

Over the improvised track, which had been staked out, the runners started. Half way down the course Arntz accused Reed of having fouled him. They stopped and soon became involved in a violent quarrel. The upshot of it was that Reed drew a razor and slashed his opponent across the throat.

A free-for-all fight then ensued in which the onlookers joined. When the police arrived a riot had begun about the unconscious runner.

Forest Fires in the Adirondacks. Utica, N. Y., July 13.—Serious forest fires are reported in the Adirondacks and along the Mohawk and Malone railroad, and unless rain falls in the next few hours the loss will be enormous.

Died After Having 15 Teeth Extracted. Williamsport, Pa., July 13.—Dr. W. W. Fletcher, a leading physician of this city, died Sunday morning after having 15 teeth drawn. The end was primarily, the doctors say, due to the fact that he had acute diabetes.

FROM TELEGRAPHIC DESCRIPTION OF THE CONDITIONS IN THE LOWLANDS OF IOWA.



HITCHCOCK IS MADE CHIEF

IS CHOSEN NATIONAL CHAIRMAN OF THE REPUBLICANS.

Vorys Put in Charge of Campaign in Ohio—George R. Sheldon of New York Elected Treasurer.

Hot Springs, Va.—Frank H. Hitchcock of Massachusetts, chairman of the Republican national committee and manager of the national campaign; George R. Sheldon of New York, treasurer of the national committee, and Arthur I. Vorys of Ohio, member of the national committee in charge of the Ohio Republican headquarters, which are to be in Cincinnati. This was the result of the meeting of the executive committee of the Republican national committee here Wednesday.

All of the eight members of the executive committee were present and their report was unanimous. The entire action of the committee was an



approval of the recommendations of William H. Taft, the nominee of the Republican party for the presidency, who presided at the meeting.

The selection of Mr. Hitchcock as chairman was expected, as the presence of all the factions of the party who would be likely to make a fight against his appointment had not developed any purpose to oppose his selection. He was known to be the choice of Mr. Taft and several of those who had been called in consultation with Mr. Taft subordinated their personal preferences in deference to the wishes of the presidential nominee in the selection of the man who is to manage his campaign.

The designation of Mr. Vorys to be in charge of the national campaign in Ohio is regarded as a solution of the embarrassment arising from the selection of Mr. Hitchcock in preference to Mr. Vorys.

It is stated that Mr. Sheldon's appointment was upon the recommendation of Mr. Cornelius N. Bliss, treasurer of the committee since 1892. It is also stated that his selection has the approval of President Roosevelt, with whom he was a classmate at Harvard. Mr. Sheldon is a close personal friend of Mr. Bliss, whose counsel will be at his command relating to campaign funds.

Battleship Montana Completed. Norfolk, Va.—The new battleship Montana arrived at the Norfolk navy yard Friday from the yards of her Newport News builders for formal delivery to the government, which will take place immediately after the official "checking up" by the naval authorities at this station is completed.

"Dry" Convention Date. Columbus, O.—The national Prohibition party is to hold its national convention in Columbus at the Memorial hall July 15 and 16.

BOSTON DOCKS FIRE SWEEPED.

Property Loss Is \$1,500,000 and One Person Is Missing.

Boston.—A fire, believed to have been caused by spontaneous combustion of a locomotive spark, and fanned by a brisk northwest wind, swept nearly a quarter of a mile of the harbor front of East Boston late Wednesday, causing a property loss estimated at nearly \$1,500,000. Much of the loss falls upon the Boston & Albany railroad.

Daniel Scullivan, a watchman, was reported missing and it is thought he perished in the flames.

New York.—A loss estimated at nearly \$200,000 was suffered Wednesday at College Point, L. I., by a fire which destroyed Zehden's hotel and casino, Donder's casino and a number of small adjoining buildings.

ARRESTED AS COUNTERFEITER.

Prominent Danville Attorney Nabbed by Secret Service Men.

Danville, Ill.—Charles E. Brown, 35 years of age, an attorney, prominent socially and professionally, was arrested here Friday afternoon by secret service agents Thomas B. Porter and D. W. Wilkie on the charge of counterfeiting and later held to await action by a United States grand jury in bonds of \$5,000.

In a secret desk and in the cellar of Brown's home, where he was arrested in the presence of his wife and three-year-old child, the government agents found what they say is the most complete counterfeiting outfit they have ever seen. It was ready for the manufacture of five-dollar gold pieces, silver half-dollars, quarters, dimes and nickels.

REBELS CAPTURE CHOLUTUCA.

Big Victory for the Revolutionists in Honduras.

Washington.—Reported confirmation of the dispatch that the Honduran revolutionists have captured the fortified town of Cholutuca was brought to the state department Friday by Mr. Ugarte, the minister from Nicaragua. This distinct victory of the revolutionists is a disappointment to the American and Mexican governments.

Bandit Shot and Caught.

St. Paul, Minn.—A report received at Great Northern railway headquarters here says that a lone masked highwayman attempted to hold up the west-bound fast mail train No. 3 one and one-half miles east of Naples, Idaho. Conductor Mathews of the train and the robber, whose name is Robert Homan, exchanged a fusillade of shots. The conductor was the better marksman and shot the robber through the lungs, breaking one rib. The officers and train crew tracked him to Naples and captured him.

Uprising of Navajos.

Blascoe, Ariz.—An uprising of Navajos in New Mexico is reported to have occurred and 30 soldiers with machine guns have been dispatched from Fort Huachuca to Fort Wingate, N. M., for the purpose of aiding the troops stationed there in quelling the outbreak.

Seven Killed in Collision.

Medicine Hat, Saskatchewan.—Seven men were killed and four injured in a head-on collision at a crossing a mile east of this city between a Spokane flyer on its way to Coleridge and a Crowman passenger train.

Two Men Killed by a Train.

Hammond, Ind.—F. F. Tremaine, aged 26, of Delta, O., and E. J. Williams, aged 28, of Hicksville, O., were killed by a passenger train on the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern railroad near Blue station.

VELOZ IS REGALLED

DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WITH VENEZUELA SEVERED.

CHARGE ORDERED HOME

No Danger of War with South American Republic—Washington Official Regret Departure of Senor Veloz.

Washington.—The diplomatic relations between America and Venezuela that have existed uninterruptedly for more than half a century, though in recent years severely strained, were completely severed Thursday.

At half past three o'clock in the afternoon Senor Veloz-Gottica, the Venezuelan charge d'affaires, called at the state department by appointment to present to Acting Secretary Bacon notice from his government that he was to quit his post here, closing up the Venezuelan legation in Washington, and repair forthwith to Venezuela.

Taking leave of Acting Secretary Bacon and accepting the suggestion that he communicate in writing to Secretary Root the direction of his government in this matter, Senor Veloz paid hasty calls upon Assistant Secretaries Adee and Huntington Wilson and other officials of the state department who he has long and intimately known. Of course, officially, there was nothing for these gentlemen to say beyond mere formalities when made acquainted with the fact that the Venezuelan charge had been withdrawn. But personally they did not hesitate to express their sincere regret, for Senor Veloz has come to be very highly regarded in the diplomatic circle. Indeed it may be stated positively and from actual knowledge of what he has done in the years which he has passed in Washington as a representative of Venezuela that his personality has gone far toward deferring the rupture.

As to the future, it is pointed out by officials who have followed closely the developments in the Venezuelan situation that there is not the slightest danger of war in the immediate future, or indeed at all. Rather will the situation resemble that following the rupture of diplomatic relations between France and Venezuela, for instance, where negotiations were closed on both sides and all official relations terminated, while trade between the two countries continued and Frenchmen came to Venezuela and rich Venezuelans made their annual pilgrimages to Paris as if nothing had occurred.

AMERICAN MINISTER FIRED ON.

Mr. O'Brien Narrowly Escapes Death in Paraguayan Revolution.

La Paz, Bolivia.—Further details received here of the revolution in Paraguay state that while fighting was going on in Asuncion an incident occurred which might have had a most serious result. The American minister, Edward C. O'Brien, desirous of proffering his good offices in order to prevent further loss of life, while approaching the headquarters of the revolutionists was fired upon three times by government troops. According to the dispatches the minister's escape was miraculous, as many persons were killed in the vicinity. Discovering their error, the troops ceased firing and an officer hastened to give explanations to the minister, who is convinced that the act was not premeditated.

ANNA AND HELIE WEDDED.

Mme. Gould Becomes Wife of Prince De Sagan.

London.—Mme. Anna Gould and Prince Helie de Sagan were married at a registry office in Henrietta street, off Covent Garden, Tuesday. A subsequent ceremony was conducted at the French Protestant church on Soho square.

The civil ceremony was simple. Outside of Prince Helie, Mme. Gould, the witnesses and the officials, no one was present. A great crowd, consisting largely of porters from the Covent Garden market, and employees of the publishing houses in the vicinity, assembled in the street outside. Prince Helie produced a copy of the notice filed with the registrar, establishing his two weeks' residence in the district, and the registrar granted his license.

Goulds May Be Reconciled.

New York.—Reports that Frank J. Gould and his wife have become reconciled were circulated Wednesday following the striking from the court calendar of an action entitled "Gould versus Gould."

Watson Is Notified.

Atlanta, Ga.—Thomas E. Watson was formally notified of his nomination for president by the Populists of the United States at a mass meeting Thursday night.

Lusitania Breaks Record.

New York.—Breaking all previous records over the long-distance course across the Atlantic the Lusitania arrived at Sandy Hook lightship Friday, the time of passage being 4 days, 19 hours and 36 minutes.

Robert Mather Painfully Hurt.

Redding, Cal.—Robert Mather, former president of the Rock Island Railroad company, while riding in a wagon and leading a saddle horse, was jerked from the vehicle and his left wrist was broken.

1855 Berea College 1908.

FOR THE ASPIRING YOUNG PEOPLE OF THE MOUNTAINS.

Places the BEST EDUCATION in reach of all.

Over 60 instructors, 1175 students from 27 states.
Largest college library in Kentucky. NO SALOONS.

A special teacher for each grade and for each main subject.
So many classes that each student can be placed with others like himself, where he can make most rapid progress.

Which Department Will You Enter?

THE MODEL SCHOOLS for those least advanced. Same lectures, library and general advantages as for more advanced students. Arithmetic and the common branches taught in the right way. Drawing, Singing, Bible, Handwork, Lessons in Farm and Household Management, etc. Free text books.

TRADE COURSES for any who have finished fifth grade (fractions and compound numbers), Brickwork, Farm Management, Printing, Woodwork, Nursing, Dressmaking, Household Management. "Learn and Earn."

ACADEMY, REGULAR COURSE, 2 years, for those who have largely finished common branches. The most practical and interesting studies to fit a young person for an honorable and useful life.

CHOICE OF STUDIES is offered in this course so that a young man may secure a diploma in Agriculture and a young lady in Home Science.

ACADEMY, COMMERCIAL, 1 year or 2 years to fit for business. Even a part of this course, as fall and winter terms, is very profitable. Small extra fees.

ACADEMY, PREPARATORY, 2, 3 and 4 year courses, with Latin, German, Algebra, History, Science, etc., fitting for college.

COLLEGIATE, 4 years, Literary, Scientific and Classical courses, with use of laboratories, scientific apparatus, and all modern methods. The highest educational standards.

NORMAL, 3 and 4-year courses fit for the profession of teaching. First year, parallel to 8th grade Model Schools, enables one to get a first-class certificate. Following years (winter and spring terms) give the information, culture and training necessary for a true teacher, and cover branches necessary for State certificate.

MUSIC, Singing (free), Reed Organ, Voice Culture, Piano, Theory, Band, may be taken as an extra in connection with any course. Small extra fees.

Expenses, Regulations, Opening Days.

Berea College is not a money-making institution. All the money received from students is paid out for their benefit, and the School expends on an average upon each student about fifty dollars a year more than he pays in. This great deficit is made up by the gifts of Christian and patriotic people who are supporting Berea in order that it may train young men and women for lives of usefulness.

OUR SCHOOL IS LIKE A FAMILY, with careful regulations to protect the character and reputation of the young people. Our students come from the best families and are earnest to do well and improve. For any who may be sick the College provides doctor and nurse without extra charge.

All except those with parents in Berea live in College buildings, and assist in work of boarding hall, farm and shops, receiving valuable training, and getting pay according to the value of their labor. Except in winter it is expected that all will have a chance to earn as much as 35 cents a week. Some who need to earn more may, by writing to the Secretary before coming, secure extra employment so as to earn from 50 cents to one dollar a week.

PERSONAL EXPENSES for clothing, laundry, postage, books, etc., vary with different people. Berea favors plain clothing. Our climate is the best, but as students must attend classes regardless of the weather, warm wraps and underclothing, umbrellas and overshoes, are necessary. The Co-operative Store furnishes books, toilet articles, work uniforms, umbrellas and other necessary articles at cost.

LIVING EXPENSES are really below cost. The College asks no rent for the fine buildings in which students live, charging only enough room rent to pay for cleaning, repairs, fuel, lights, and washing of bedding and towels. For table board, without coffee or extras, \$1.35 a week in the fall, and \$1.50 in winter. For room, furnished, fuel, lights, washing of bedding, 40 cents a week in fall and spring, 50 cents in winter.

SCHOOL FEES are two. First a "Dollar Deposit," as guarantee for return of room key, library books, etc. This is paid but once, and is returned when the student departs.

Second an "Incidental Fee" to help on expenses for care of school buildings, hospital library, etc. (Students pay nothing for tuition or services of teachers—all our instruction is a free gift). The Incidental Fee for most students is \$5.00 a term (\$4.00 in lower Model Schools, \$6.00 in courses with Latin, and \$7.00 in Collegiate courses).

PAYMENT MUST BE IN ADVANCE. Incidental fee and room rent by the term, board by the half term. Installments are as follows:

SPRING—10 weeks, \$22.50—in one payment \$22.00.
Installment plan: first day \$16.75 (including \$1.00 deposit), middle of term \$6.75.

SPRING—4 weeks' term for those who must leave for farm work, \$8.40.

SPRING—7 weeks' term for those who must leave for teachers' examinations, \$16.45.

FALL, 1908—14 weeks, \$29.50—in one payment \$29.00.
Installment plan: first day \$21.05 (including \$1.00 deposit), middle of term \$9.45.

REFUNDING. Students who leave by permission before the end of a term receive back for money advanced as follows:

On board, in full except that no allowance is made for any fraction of a week.

On room, or on any "special expenses," no allowance for any unexpired fraction of a month, and in any case a forfeiture of fifty cents.

On incidental fee, a certificate allowing the student to apply the amount advanced for term bills when he returns provided it is within four terms, but making no allowance for any fraction of a month.

IT PAYS TO STAY—When you have made your journey and are well started in school it pays to stay as long as possible.

The first day of Spring term is March 26, 1908.
The first day of Fall term is September 16, 1908.

For information or friendly advice, write to the Secretary.

WILL C. GAMBLE,
BEREA, KENTUCKY.

That Premium Knife

takes the eyes of the men and boys who see it. The mountain people like a good thing when they see it, and to get a 75-cent knife with two blades of razor steel and a dollar paper that is worth more to the mountain people than any other dollar paper in the world—

The Knife and The Citizen for One Dollar!

That brings in subscriptions all the time. If you have not got it, you ought to have.

THE SCHOOL

KENTUCKY'S RURAL SCHOOLS

Article II. What the Teacher Should be Encouraged to Do.

By PRESIDENT FROST of Berea College

The country school teacher comes into the district as an object of more or less criticism and curiosity. People wonder how he got the school rather than somebody else, where he will board, and how soon he will lick the first child! The teacher himself may not be a very great person—probably if he were a certified genius he would be doing something else! Nevertheless, while the teacher may be a student not yet graduated himself, or a person in other ways less than the ideal with proper encouragement from others and proper courage on his own part he may be a light in the district.

First of all, he should be encouraged to call at every home and get acquainted with children and parents. The bond of confidence is a great help towards education.

And next he should be encouraged to do the things which will wake up the pupils. They will learn most when they are in the atmosphere of pleasure and enthusiasm. We like to see a teacher read an amusing story at the opening or close of school, who will teach the children how to play "Prisoners Goal", "Pom-pom-pull-away", and engage in other sports so that they shall feel that he is their friend and companion.

The teacher too, should be the source of general information. He should show the pupils the connection between their studies and things of the great world which they wish to know about. Let him point to the nearest railway or river and trace it to the city or the sea. Let him tell the story of the early settlement of the

county in which they live; and above all, let him take an interest in the practical affairs of their lives. An old tomato can should be filled with seeds and flowers, to awaken an interest in the growth of plants. He should call attention to every piece of work in the district which is done with skill and enterprise. The reading class should be provided with an agricultural newspaper, and the arithmetic class should do sums and problems which will help the pupil measure a cord of tau-bark, or compute a store account.

And perhaps the greatest single benefit which the district school can confer upon the community is to hold an exhibition. There ought to be two exhibitions: one in the middle of the term which will serve as a kind of rehearsal and gathering of interest and one at its close which shall enable the term to expire with fire-works and glory. What will be worth more to our little citizens than that they should have the chance of "spelling down" in the presence of their elders, and present a prepared lesson in geography before the appreciative eyes of fathers and mothers? What will give them more impulse in the right direction than to declaim with earnestness if not with grace, the old "pieces" which have been the first rounds of so many ladders that have reached the stars? Let us have Patrick Henry's Plea for Liberty, Whitman's "Barefoot Boy," Mrs. Hemans' "Graves of a Household," and Longfellow's "Psalm of Life" declaimed in every school house.

Another element unfavorable to the Democrats has been the drawing of Roosevelt into the fight. He had been intending to keep out, and his personal popularity is so great that the Democrats had been hoping he would, and hoped so much that they did not attack him personally in their platform. But Chairman Clayton of the convention made a bad mistake, and the president will get into the fight with his coat off. He is a wonderful campaigner, and a good many Democrats admit that they are badly scared.

It came about this way. Older men will remember the "corruption fund" charge which was made by Mr. Parker during the last presidential campaign, and which were indignantly denied by Mr. Roosevelt. The charges were in effect that Mr. Cortelyou, who resigned from the Secretaryship of the Department of Commerce and Labor, and became chairman of the Republican committee and manager of the campaign, had used secrets regarding corporations which he had learned in his office to extort from corporations that had been guilty of law-breaking big contributions to the campaign fund, and that in return he had, with the permission of President Roosevelt, promised them safety. Mr. Roosevelt's denial settled the question but since that time there have been several revelations of corporate contributions to both Republican and Democratic campaign funds. Mr. Clayton declared that Mr. Parker's charges were proved, and that the President had been shown to be a blackmailer and corruptionist—an enemy to good government.

It is needless to say that these charges are false, and can be proved so. That question will be taken up in a future article. But the point is that they will give Mr. Roosevelt a chance to get into the fight, and that by defending himself he will help Taft tremendously. Clayton thought he was hurting the Republicans, but in reality he was helping them more than any other thing in the convention did.

In other ways Mr. Clayton attacked the President, particularly because of his alleged "steam-roller" at the Republican Convention, and he charged that his messages to Congress demanding reforms were for the sake of making "a political play." Both these charges will come back on the heads of the party that makes them, because the Democratic methods were worse than the Republican and the strength that enabled Roosevelt to "force" the nomination of Taft is the same that put him in the White House—the will of the people; and also because the people have decided for themselves that he is their friend and is honestly working for them, and are not going to stand any false attacks on him.

These are the main points that will have to be considered in the campaign, according to present appearances, and they will show up in the popular vote. But presidents are not elected by popular vote but by the vote of the electoral college. Each state has a number of members of that college equal to the number of its members in Congress, and their vote is just as good if they are elected by a majority of one as if they have the unanimous backing of their state. A man may become president legally against the will of a majority of voters, though we are really reckoning up the chances of the election we will come nearer getting a safe result if we count up by states. And in this count Bryan's weakness is strongly shown in the figures here given we have tried in every case to give Bryan the benefit of the doubt, because this is a Republican paper and it is always better to give the other fellow a little more credit than you think he really deserves.

Of course to start Bryan has the solid South, with 120 votes. Those votes would go to Satan himself if he were on the Democratic ticket. Next, while some of the border states are doubtful, we will, for good measure, give them all. Maryland, Kentucky, Missouri and Oklahoma, to Bryan. They have 46 votes. The total is 166.

The following states are considered certain for Taft:—Maine, Vermont, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Ohio, Michigan, Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, Pennsylvania, Minnesota, South Dakota, North Dakota, California, Wyoming, Utah, Oregon, Washington, Kansas, total votes 219.

Some Democrats will claim they have a chance for some of these states, but that chance is nowhere so good as the Republican chance to carry Kentucky, for instance.

The following states are "doubtful":—New York with 39 votes, Indiana, New Jersey, West Virginia, Nebraska, Delaware, Colorado, Idaho, Nevada and Montana—total 98. The total number of electors is 483 votes, so it will take 242 to elect. Taft

seems to lack 23 votes and Bryan 76.

Now, as we look over the list of doubtful states, we see that Bryan must have the vote of New York if he is to win because if that state goes for Taft he at once has more than the needed 23. Even if that state goes for Bryan Taft will have a chance, but Bryan cannot do without it. Bryan's plan of campaign indicates that he intends to make his fight in the West, and his managers claim that they will carry some of the states that are in the Republican column in this estimate. Perhaps they will, but Bryan has never carried any of these states yet, and there is nothing to show that he will have any better chance now than before—if as good.

This leaves the campaign depending, so far as Bryan is concerned, on New York. Taft will have to fight him in many of the Western states, but with more than an even chance, because many of the Democratic planks are made to catch the union labor vote, which is strongest in the East, and also because Roosevelt's great strength is in the West, and he will be able to help Taft most there.

And how about New York? It looks as if Bryan had given New York up already. If he had really hoped to carry that state he would have selected a New York man as his running mate—thereby offsetting the advantage that the Republicans have in Sherman's nomination. But even when that help there is great doubt whether he could have carried the state, and he himself seems to have decided that there was no chance for him there and that it would do better to put the vice-presidential nomination in a state which might be induced to turn his way.

There are three reasons why Bryan cannot carry New York. First, New York has never forgiven him for free silver, and he has never carried the state, where his best friends are like warm and where also he is accused of destroying Parker four years ago. Second, he and Murphy, the corrupt boss of the most corrupt political machine known have been between them thrown out of the party a very disreputable but powerful man—"Long Pat" McCarren of Brooklyn. McCarren had fairly won his place in his party, but he would not obey Murphy, who has been trying to extend the power of Tammany over Brooklyn. Bryan sold Brooklyn to him, and McCarren was thrown in. McCarren controls thousands of votes, Democratic votes, and he said when he was thrown out that no one in the convention would live long enough to see another Democratic Governor of New York. He meant it, and he can do it, unless there is a landslide—and who can believe that Bryan will get a landslide at this late day? That makes two reasons why Bryan cannot carry the state.

The third is the biggest, and its name is Hearst. Hearst is a regular Democrat to date—has been a Democratic candidate for Governor of New York and a member of Congress. He owns the biggest newspapers in the world, and has a large and enthusiastic following among the most ignorant and radical of the millions living in New York. And, though Bryan has offered Hearst almost anything to come over, Hearst is against him. Hearst offered no objection to Bryan's nomination—he tells his friends that he wants Bryan to find out what it is to be really beaten badly. Hearst supported Bryan in his two previous campaigns, but Bryan was not very grateful, till the time came when he could use Hearst again. Now it is too late. Hearst will not exactly bolt—he will start a new party, or rather re-organize one he used a while ago, which he calls the Independence League. He will run another candidate for President. Democrats comfort themselves by saying that he will get as many Republican votes as Democratic, so that what he does will not make any difference. That was true when he ran for Mayor of New York, but there are a lot of men who vote Republican on national issues in New York but who are Democrats or mugwumps on city politics. Also, Hearst will frame his platform so it will catch Democrats rather than Republicans. He is out for just one thing—to make Bryan remember that ingratitude is sharper than a serpent's tooth, and he is not going to encourage Republicans to come to him. He is just going to pull away all the Democratic votes he can, and the chances are pretty good that he will get a heap of them.

Hearst's revolt will be felt elsewhere by the party, too, because he owns papers in several of the biggest cities, and the Democrats will really have very few papers on their side. That makes a good deal of difference in these days, when the usual way of getting at people is thru the papers.

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While Bryan admits that he will have a mighty hard fight, some of his friends declare that he will sweep everything. Of course they are welcome to claim all they want. Business men, however, say that Taft's election is sure, and they are counting on it to such an extent that business is opening up again all over the country and times are rapidly getting better. Business men—not corporations, but the storekeepers and bankers and manufacturers, say that Taft will be elected, and they are glad of it, and they are looking for more good times.

There is one other little indication. A professional better has already laid some money at two to one against Bryan, and says he has \$50,000 to put up at that rate.

POLITICAL NOTES

An Issue of Taft—Taft to Follow McKinley Plan.

AN ISSUE OF TAFT.—The publicity of campaign funds will be an issue in the coming campaign. Mr. Taft had extended talks with Chairman Hitchcock and George H. Shelton, Treasurer of the National Committee at Hot Springs, Va. It was agreed to comply with the New York law as to the publicity of campaign funds.

TAFT TO FOLLOW McKINLEY PLAN.—Secretary Taft has been advised by some of his friends to conduct his campaign much as President McKinley did twelve years ago. McKinley remained continuously at home and did not leave home to make a single speech on the stump. Unless his plans are changed Secretary Taft will spend the next few months at Hot Springs, Va., where he will receive visiting delegates.

GAVEL FROM KENTUCKY.—The little mahogany gavel with which chairman Taggart rapped for order came from Kentucky. The wood does not grow in this State but one of our mountain boys brought it from Cuba during the Spanish war. The honor of making the motion for adjournment was given to Ollie James of Kentucky and it seems that Kentucky has had her share of the workings in the convention.

DEMOCRATIC PRAISE OF TAFT (Chicago Record-Herald).

There is still plenty of stiff, robust partisanship in our politics but we are certainly living in an era of fairly good feeling, of softer and better political manners and greater candor and courage than once prevailed. That conscious independence is growing all about, that its influence is healthy all but the extreme partisans and the apollonians will gladly recognize. And there is every reason to believe that this influence is largely responsible for the increasing willingness of moderate party men and organs to treat opponents with some justice and generosity.

One of the signs of the times is the reception by the Republican press of the appointment of General Wright as an earnest Democrat, southerner and former Confederate soldier, as Secretary of War. No surprise is expressed in any quarter and the comments of the press refer exclusively to the general's qualifications, his Philippine service, his knowledge of the Orient.

Another symptom may be found in the Democratic tributes to Secretary Taft as a candidate for the presidency. If "opposition" praise of Taft's character and ability were confined to the uncompromisingly anti-Bryan Democratic press it would not perhaps be so significant. But papers that are sure to support the Denver nominee, papers who do not doubt that Bryan will be that nominee and who are working for him sincerely, are among those that have bestowed the praise and tributes we have alluded to.

The Atlanta Constitution, for example, says that it risks few contradictions in stating that the dominant element in the South will view Taft's nomination "as the wisest and most acceptable choice that could have been made by his party so far as the interests of the South and the nation are concerned." The Philadelphia Record thinks the Democrats will win this year, but it admires Taft as "a man of the highest character and fine abilities."

Intelligent men are now aware that it is possible to be fair to the partisan. The next campaign should be conducted on a high plane.

Faith in God is best evidenced by fellowship with men.

Too many measure their means by their meanness.

THE MARKET

Berea Prices

Potatoes, Irish, per bu.—\$1.20
Cabbage, 2c per lb.
Peas, 12½c per gal.
Honey, 15c per lb.
Beans, 12½c per gal.
Apples, per bu.—75c.
Blackberries, 7½-10c per gal.
Strawberries per qt.—10-15c.
Eggs, per dozen 13c.
Butter, per lb.—15-20c.
Bacon, per lb.—10-11c.
Ham, per lb.—12½c.
Lard, per lb.—10-12½c.
Chicken on foot, per lb.—15c.
Corn, 90c.
Oats, 60c.
Wheat, 95c per bu.
Milled, \$1.60 per bu.

Live Stock

Louisville, July 14, 1908.

Choice export steers	5 75	6 40
Choice butcher steers	5 25	5 90
Common butcher steers	4 00	4 50
Medium butcher steers	4 75	5 75
Common butcher steers	4 25	4 75
Choice butcher heifers	4 75	5 90
Medium butcher heifers	4 00	5 00
Common butcher heifers	3 25	4 00
Choice butcher cows	4 25	4 75
Medium butcher cows	3 50	4 25
Common butcher cows	2 75	3 70
Canners	1 25	2 25
Choice fat oxen	4 00	5 00
Medium oxen	3 00	4 00
Choice bulls	3 50	4 25
Medium bulls	2 75	3 70
Common bulls	2 00	2 50
Choice veal calves	6 50	6 00
Medium veal calves	3 50	5 00
Common calves	2 50	3 70
Good feeders	4 50	5 40
Medium feeders	4 00	4 60
Common feeders	3 50	4 00
Choice stock steers	4 00	4 50
Medium stock steers	3 50	4 00
Common stock steers	3 00	3 50
Choice stock heifers	3 25	3 75
Medium stock heifers	2 50	3 25
Common mixed stockers	2 50	3 50
Choice milk cows	35 00	45 00
Medium milk cows	25 00	30 00
Common milk cows	10 00	20 00

HOES

Choice packers and butchers,		
200 to 250 lbs.	6 65	
Medium packers and butchers,		
150 to 200 lbs.	6 65	
Choice pigs, 90-120 lbs.	6 35	
Light pigs, 50-90 lbs.	5 70	
Light shippers, 120-150 lbs.	6 25	
Roughs, 150-200 lbs.	2 00	5 90

MEATS

Choice, sugar corn, light and special cure, 11-11½c; heavy to medium 11-11½c.
SHOULDERS—9½c per lb.
BACON—Clear rib sides, 9½c regular clear sides 8½c, breakfast bacon 14½c, sugar cured shoulders 9½c, bacon extra 9½c; bellies light 10c, heavy 10c.
LARD—Prime steam in tierces 8½c; pure leaf in tierces 9c, in tubs 9½c.
DRIED BEEF—12c.
EGGS—Case count, 15c per doz. candied 14c.
BUTTER—16c per lb.

POULTRY—Spring chickens 18c to 20c, hens 8½c, ducks, old 8c turkeys 8-10c, ducks, young 13c.
WHEAT—No. 2, 82c, No. 3, 83c.
CORN—No. 2 white, 81c, No. 3 mixed 79c.
OATS—New No. 3 white 55½c, No. 3 mixed 54c.
RYE—No. 2 Northern 82c, No. 3 Northern 80c.

NEWS OF THE WEEK

(Continued from First Page.)

The United States Steel Corporation is said to have inspired this attempt at a world trust.

BOOKIES LOSE:—Twenty-two men have been indicted by the King's County grand jury for bookmaking in New York. If the indictments are sustained in trial these men may go to jail for one year. It is likely, if any of these men are convicted, the case will be carried to the highest court to try the constitutionality of the law.

OIL FIELD ON FIRE:—A lake of oil covering an area of more than one square mile is on fire in the state of Vera Cruz, Mexico. The lake is of unknown depth and contains millions of barrels of oil. The oil field was being developed by the Pennsylvania Oil Co. and one of the workmen accidentally set fire to one of the wells and the flames were carried to the underground lake. A terrible explosion occurred which lifted the surface of the earth off the lake. The whole field will be burned up.

DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION

(Continued from First Page.)

Mr. Bryan did good work with his platform. He managed to be radical enough to please the wildest of his followers and conservative enough not to give the Eastern wing of the party a good excuse for bolting. All the different factions of the party have been somehow brought together with no one outside except the men that Bryan threw out. The platform will be found fully discussed on another page. It is worth noting, however, that the anti-injunction plan intended to catch the labor vote, is believed to have a "Joker" in it so that it would do labor no good and a good many labor leaders are expressing their dissatisfaction.

The plank of the currency blames the Republicans for the panic of 1907 which may be good politics, but it does not explain how the Republicans made panics in Europe and in fact all over the world, and a good many will be inclined to think that it goes too far.

It was a fine thing for the Democrats to have so much harmony on the platform, but the radical people are looking slight of the fact that the conservatives are giving Bryan all the rope he wants in the hope that he will hang himself good and proper.

Mr. Bryan made a good selection of a running mate. Mr. Kern is not a man of wide ability and is hardly known outside his own state, but there is every probability that his nomination will put the Indiana vote in the Democratic column. He is a fire man and a good citizen, husband and father and has a perfect reputation. His chief weakness is that he was put forward by Tom Taggart, a gambling-house keeper and corrupt politician and that some people will say that Mr. Taggart is using Mr. Kern to pull his chestnuts out of the fire in Indiana.

Mr. Ollie James of Kentucky, who wants to put dynamite under the mountains, probably so that they will not interfere with the night riders in his part of the state, seems to have thought that he had a chance of being nominated, and spent a lot of time telling people that he wouldn't be vice-president. It was like a baby telling his mother that he would not take the moon for a gift.

PRESIDENTIAL SITUATION

(Continued from First Page.)

giving opposition parties campaign material in England, France, Germany, Russia and Japan. In each country the party that is not in power blames the party that is for the hard times. This may be good politics, and it will probably fool part of the people part of the time but it disgusts a good many, who know that Bryan knows that his charges are not true. Bryan also calls for a revision of the tariff, which the Republicans have promised, definitely. A good many people still remember the effect of the

The Porter Drug Co.

(INCORPORATED)

PHONE 12.

BEREA, KY.

Berea and Vicinity.

GATHERED FROM A VARIETY OF SOURCES

DR. BEST,

DENTIST

CITY PHONE 153

OFFICE OVER POST OFFICE

BEREA FAIR AUGUST 6-7-8 ALL COME

Memrs. J. R. Hays and R. M. Bradshaw of McKee made a short visit to Berea this week and returned home.

Mr. G. M. Green moved into Gardner County last week. Mr. Green has been a citizen of Berea for a number of years.

Misses Walker, Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Dick, Mr. and Mrs. Joe W. Stephens and daughter went to Richmond Wednesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Stephens and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Dick, C. F. Hanson and wife, Prof. Hummel and wife, Mr. E. L. Roberts, Donald Edwards and Elaine Bowden went to Brush Creek Cave Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Stephens returned home Friday. Mrs. Stephens is sister of Mr. Dick.

Rev. John Harget of Cincinnati, pastor of the largest Baptist church in Ohio, has joined his wife in Berea but will return to his work Friday.

Mrs. J. W. Stephens gave a birthday party to Mr. Stephens and John Harget last Wednesday night. A good crowd was present and all had a delightful time.

Mr. and Mrs. Pat Kearns of Parish, and Mrs. Lou Duncan have returned from Kankakee and Chicago where they have been visiting their cousins, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Durbin.

Bill M. D. Bracker, Superintendent of Garden and Forestry, left Friday afternoon for the north to spend his summer vacation.

Mr. Canfield returned home Wednesday, July 8, from his vacation trip. Mr. W. H. Porter and family are spending a week at Slate Lick Springs.

J. J. Wood of Conway was in town Friday on business.

Mrs. Bertha Pierson of Kerby Knob, has been visiting friends and relatives here.

U. S. Deputy Marshals, Mullins and Short of Richmond, Ky., were here last week on business.

Allen Wallace of Jellico, Tenn., came last Friday for a visit with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Wallace. Miss Eva and Nannie Johnson left Sunday for Cincinnati for a week's visit with relatives there.

Miss Amy Todd, Assistant in the Berea National Bank, has been spending her vacation with friends in Ohio. Miss Elva Lewis is filling her position.

Mrs. Blum Pitts was the guest of her sister, Mrs. J. L. Gabbard a part of last week.

Miss Nell McFerron of Livingston, came Monday for a visit with Mr. and Mrs. Frank Livengood.

Miss Daisy Spence had a severe attack of appendicitis last week but has partly recovered.

Quite a number of young people who live on Center Street enjoyed a hay ride last Saturday night.

Mrs. Mollie Brewer and daughter Effie of Richmond visited with Mrs. Brewer's parents, Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Spence a part of last week.

Mrs. Spurlock of Paint Lick, was in town Friday to see her daughter, Mrs. U. M. Hargess.

Mr. Tilford Hazelwood has been very low for the past few days and is hardly expected to recover.

Mr. John Dean left Saturday for McKee to act as cashier of the bank there while Mr. Hayes has his vacation.

Dr. and Mrs. Cowley, who expected to leave last Friday for Minnesota, did not go until Tuesday being detained by a slight illness of Dr. Cowley.

Mrs. Florence Ridgway, who has been connected with the college for the past two years, left last week for her home at Highland, O.

Itancom McQuinn is sick this week.

TOWN TAXES DUE:—All tax payers in the town of Berea are hereby notified that taxes for the year 1908 are due and must be paid to me.

W. L. Harrison, Collector.

U Z P F

Use Zaring's Patent Flour

And do not fail to visit our store when in need of something good to eat.

We carry a complete line of staple and fancy groceries, fruits and vegetables.

THE CLEAN STORE

M. R. Prather

Successor to Golden Grocery Company.

Phone 184

Main Street.

Opposite Citizen Office

College Items

HERE AND THERE

Karl B. Clark of Ohio, writes that he is laying his plans to be back to school this fall.

Blevins F. Allen '05, now cashier of the Bluff City Bank, Tennessee is interesting some young people of East Tennessee in Berea.

J. P. Hutchinson of Virginia, who was in school in 1904 is planning to be back for the Fall term.

John D. Creech, now S. S. missionary for the Presbyterian church in Tennessee, plans to be in Berea to take a college course this year. Mr. Creech graduated from the Normal in 1903.

Win. Jones of Wildie, who was in Berea in '29 and '05, graduates this week from Louisville Medical College.

There is a fine prospect for a good band this year. Several new men of experience will be here for College work.

President Frost spoke at Chautauque July 2, on the subject, "Scenes of Lincoln's Boyhood Days." He also preached at Jamestown, New York, July 12.

Miss Little Moore who has been in Illinois for the past month has returned to take charge of the nursing.

SOME BRYAN RECORDS.

Bryan made 2,400 speeches in his four months' campaign in 1896.

In one day in New York State he made forty-one.

In 1900, in Missouri and Kansas, he spoke from 5 a. m. to midnight, with but little rest during the nine-hour hours.

He traveled over 42,000 miles in each campaign, and shook hands with hundreds of thousands of people.

His secret of health—Good food and good rest, no liquor and no tobacco. He never allows himself to get nervous, worried or angry.

MOONSHINE RAID

The United States Marshals arrested James and Hiram Smith near Berea last Thursday for alleged moonshining. The Smith brothers are from Jackson County, and are now in the Richmond jail awaiting trial. They are charged with both making and selling liquor, a double crime either of which is a penitentiary offense.

One of the Smiths has been caught and convicted before for moonshining but the penalty did not seem sufficient to convince him that it is dangerous.

Other warrants have been issued for parties selling whiskey in Berea and adjacent country. Some of these parties have been peddling it along the road, stopping men and canvassing them in open day light with great boldness; open defiance to the law of the state and nation. This is more an act of ignorance than of boldness for the bravest man who knows his business is not going to defy the law of the Nation. We can congratulate ourselves on having such officers as Mullins and Short and such a diligent sheriff as W. A. Johnson.

STATE NEWS

(Continued from First Page.)

PROSPERITY IS SHINING:—Business men say that the period of money stringency is slowly passing in central Kentucky. The three industries which Kentucky is so much interested in have been seriously affected in various ways, the growing of tobacco, breeding of thoroughbred horses and the making of whisky. The uneasiness which followed the adverse legislation in New York and Louisiana is gradually passing away and by winter it is believed there will be a pronounced increase in business activity.

LAUREL COUNTY INSTITUTE:—The following are some items taken from The Mountain Echo: "Prof. R. M. Shipp, superintendent of city schools of Winchester was the instructor and he is a very eloquent and intellectual speaker. The welcome addresses were given by Prof. J. C. Lewis and Congressman D. C. Edwards, who made happy little talks and started the best institute Laurel County has ever had. Tuesday morning 'Reading' occupied almost the entire session and was ably discussed in all its phases. Spelling was taken up in the afternoon and ably discussed. Wednesday evening Prof. E. F. Dizeny of Berea College, completely captivated the audience in a lecture on 'Kentucky Highlanders and Their Feuds.' One of the best features of the institute was the music furnished by Miss Kathleen Lewis and the London Symphony Club.

COLLEGE DEDICATION:—The dedication services of a new college near Oakdale, Breathitt County took place Wednesday. Many who helped the work along and have never been where it was actually done were at the dedication. The Soul Winners is the name of the society who started and carried on the splendid work of education in Breathitt County. The society is supported alone by free will offerings of individual Christians in forty different states. In the mountains of Kentucky, Tennessee, Virginia and North Carolina more than 6,000 conversions have been made, 16,000 Bibles given away, 897 Sunday Schools taught with more than 39,000 pupils. More than \$96,000 has been contributed for the work and not one cent has been collected from any church.

AUTOMOBILE JUMPS IN RIVER:—An automobile party of five prominent members of Louisville society, were precipitated a distance of forty feet from a broken bridge at Smithville into the Salt River shortly after 10 o'clock Monday morning. No one was killed but some are in a critical condition and may die. The injured were, Richard Menefee, Shelby Bonnie, Sam Barr, Carl Wiseman, Mrs. Shelby Bonnie and Miss Elizabeth Sherley. The four men were unconscious for hours.

Good Home in Berea For Sale

A five-room cottage, two porches, large well shaped lot, with good improvements, located on Chestnut St. Quarters for cow, horse, 100 chickens. Must be seen to be appreciated. A bargain if taken at once. For particulars see M. L. Spink, Berea, Ky.

QUARTERLY REPORT.

Of the Berea Bank and Trust Company at the close of business on the 30th day of June 1908.

RESOURCES

Loans and Discounts	\$164,203.80
Overdrafts secured and unsecured	5,249.30
Due from National Banks	17,592.35
Due from State Banks and Bankers	None
Due from Trust Companies	None
Two Bank Houses and Lots	19,339.42
Other Real Estate	None
Mortgages (Included in Loans)	None
U. S. Bonds	None
Other Stocks and Bonds	None
Currency and Specie	8,375.79
Exchange for Clearings	None
Other Items carried as Cash	95.89
Furniture and Fixtures	6,759.54
Land to pay Taxes	None
Current Expenses since Jan. 1, 1908.	3,099.15
(Give description, location, value, and how long owned, all real estate except banking houses and lots, if any owned longer than 5 years.)	None
Interest Paid	1,396.43
	295,498.73

LIABILITIES

Capital Stock paid in	50,000.00
Surplus Fund	9,211.18
Undivided Profits	5,048.25
Due Depositors as follows:	
Deposits subject to check (on which interest is not paid)	87,415.49
Deposits subject to check (on which interest is paid)	7,000.00
Demanded certificates of deposit (on which interest is paid)	4,000.00
Time certificates of deposit (on which interest is paid)	11,394.35
Savings deposits (on which interest is paid)	25,734.96
Certified checks	None
Due National Banks	3,395.10
Due State Banks and Bankers	None
Due Trust Companies	None
Cashier's Checks outstanding	198.00
Bills rediscounted	None
Unpaid dividends	None
Taxes due and unpaid	None
Capital Stock not paid	None
	295,498.73

SUPPLEMENTARY.

Highest amount of indebtedness of any stockholder, person, company or firm (including in the liability of the company or firm the liability of the individual members thereof) directly or indirectly if such indebtedness exceeds 25 percent of capital stock actually paid in, and actual amount of surplus of that bank.

How indebtedness stated in above item secured? Mortgage on real estate worth double amount of excess.

Highest amount of indebtedness of any director or officer, if the amount of such indebtedness exceeds 10 percent of paid-up capital stock of bank.

How is same secured? Mortgage on real estate worth double amount of excess.

Does amount of indebtedness of any person, company or firm including in the liability of the company or firm the liability of the individual members thereof exceed 10 percent of paid-up capital and actual surplus?

If so state amount of such indebtedness.

Amount of last dividend.

Were all expenses, losses, interest and taxes deducted therefrom before declaring dividend, and was not less than 10 percent of net profits of the bank for the period covered by the dividend carried to the surplus fund before said dividend was declared.

STATE OF KENTUCKY, ss. County of Madison.

W. H. Porter, Cashier of the Berea Bank and Trust Company, a Bank organized, located and doing business in the town of Berea in said county, being duly sworn, says the foregoing report is in all respects a true statement of the condition of the said bank, at the close of business on the 30th day of June, 1908 to the best of his knowledge and belief; and further says that the business of said bank has been transacted at the place named and not elsewhere, and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Secretary of State designating the 30th day of June, 1908, as the day on which such report shall be made.

Subscribed and sworn to before me by W. H. Porter this 15th day of July, 1908.

G. B. HOLLDAY, Notary Public, Madison County, Ky. My commission expires January 29, 1912.

W. H. PORTER, Cashier.
J. J. MOORE, Director.
E. T. FISH, Director.
CHAS. BURDETTE, Director.

TOWN TREASURER'S REPORT

Following is the report of the Treasurer of Berea at the close of business, June 30, 1908:

Cash on hand January 1, 1908	\$ 1.71
Fines, received from Police Judge	63.85
Tax Collections for 1907	21.91
Subscriptions Depot Street Pike Fund	109.88
Booth, Circus and other privileges	102.00
Total Receipts	\$398.75
DISBURSEMENTS	
Paid interest on note \$500	\$ 18.00
Freight on ballast for streets	48.00
" " " " " "	113.71
Labor on Streets	193.51
Cash on hand June 30, 1908	15.23
Total Disbursements	\$388.75
[Signed] J. W. STEPHENS,	
Town Treasurer.	

KENTUCKY FAIR DATES

Kentucky State Fair—LOUISVILLE, SEPT. 14-4 days.
Stanford, July 28-3 days.
Paris, Sept. 1-5 days.
Danville, August 5-3 days.
Liberty, Aug. 26-3 days.
Winchester, August 4-4 days.
Burkesville, August 11-4 days.
Lexington, August 10-5 days.
Lancaster, July 29-3 days.
Barbourville, Aug. 19-3 days.
Somerset, September 1-4 days.
Brookhead, Aug. 12-3 days.
Shelbyville, Aug. 12-4 days.
BEREA, August 6-7-8.
London, August 25-4 days.
Monticello, September 2-4 days.

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NO EXTRA SESSION

There will be no extra session of the Legislature for the specific purpose of considering the County Unit Bill, but if the Governor decides upon an extra session later in the year, it will be primarily for the purpose of considering the passage of a re-districting bill, which he regards of paramount importance.

In response to a resolution adopted by the Lexington District Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, at its recent session held at Wes. Liberty, urging him to call an extra session of the Kentucky Legislature for the passage of the County Unit Bill, Governor Willson has written a letter to Mr. E. E. Evans, of Lexington, the general secretary of the conference. The leader learned of the existence of the letter on Monday and secured permission to publish it in full.

The Governor in his letter says that while he "will give the matter the consideration which the character of the conference and the importance of the subject make just and right, he will not undertake at present to call an extra session of the General Assembly for the purpose, giving as his principal reason that he would be very reluctant to call any special session involving the expense which would be necessary, when already there is a great deficit in the State treasury. On this subject the Governor says further: "I have not such confidence that such a call would accomplish anything as to think it would justify incurring the expense."

Commenting on the failure of the passage of the County Unit Bill by the last Legislature, the Governor lays the responsibility for the defeat of the measure or the Democratic Senate, "which," he says, "by a majority independent of the three Republican votes so changed the rules as to defeat all chance of passing the bill at the last session."

The Governor strongly intimates that he may take some action later, either by a call for an extra session or special message for the consideration of a fair distorting bill, which he says "has now been postponed for more than fifteen years, maintaining a condition flagrantly unjust." In this connection he says: "I wish to say to everybody who demands an extra session that the first object of any call or any message shall be a fair distorting bill, and after that such other measures as seem desired by a large majority of our people and material to the welfare of the State."—Lexington Leader.

Worms of the dust make poor leaders of men to the divine.

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true and interesting.

Published every Thursday at Berea, Ky.

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If the automobilists do not go to
Alaska that gasoline cached along the
route will do very nicely for Eskimo
cocktails.

Word comes from abroad that it
costs \$500 to entertain King Edward
at a week-end party, but, of course,
it's worth it.

Anyway, Prince de Sagan's trip need
not be entirely profitless. He has been
over quite long enough to write a vol-
ume or two on America.

The Philadelphia mint is again run-
ning at its full capacity, and most
of the firms that are advertising liber-
ally are also making money.

Europe is expecting a large number
of summer tourists from America. If
prospective tourists can sell their
steam yachts and automobiles they
may go.

Of course the proposition to estab-
lish a target range at the Massachu-
setts agricultural college has nothing
to do with teaching the blades of corn
to shoot.

The National Milliner's association
at its recent convention had a long
discussion on the psychology of hats.
It is to be hoped that this will not in-
crease the price.

With a national debt of \$425,000,000,
000, which she is planning to increase,
Russia bids fair to have a basis for
a national banking system for quite
a while to come.

Possibly the California woman who
has been asleep seven weeks was over-
come by the sight of those spring hats
mentioned in street car conversations
as "perfect dreams."

A Judge Blackstone has been re-
moved from his high office on grave
charges. It is only fair to explain that
it is not the Blackstone who wrote the
justly famed law books.

If the night riders continue their
crusade against the tobacco crop, there
will be a decided shortage of the
"weed." Then the men of the country
will surely bewail the "hard times."

Mrs. Alfred Gwynne Vanderhill
denies it, and Mrs. Anna Gould
isn't saying much. Nevertheless, the
two families continue to furnish most
of the provocation for big headlines.

It is very hard on the great Amer-
ican public that the foreign gentlemen
will not confide in the said public as
to their matrimonial intentions. Their
reticence is an unparadise strain on
the American public's nervous system.

Of course it's nobody's business if
Mrs. Anna Gould wants to take the
risk of another matrimonial alliance
with the French "nobility." But the
things that are nobody's business are
often the things that people talk
about the most.

Much attention is being paid to the
baby in New York which is in con-
tempt of court because it ate up its
mother's summons. But judging from
the average infantile power of diges-
tion, being in contempt of court was
not the worst thing that happened to
that baby.

Anna Gould tried her best to make
a man of a count and failed. If she
wants to take a prince to raise that
may be only following out her line of
experiments. When she has inbred
with this titled one at close range her
contribution to the literature of sociol-
ogy should be valuable.

Praise is given to the industry of
an author who began at the age of 66
to publish novels, and although he is
not yet 70, has given us three excep-
tionally long books, the shortest of
them containing 270,000 words. We
should feel like praising him if he had
been industrious enough to cut the
books down to ordinary length.

The shipping tag was lost from a
jug which entered Georgia the other
day, relates the Columbus Press-Post.
The station agent took it before a
justice to determine the ownership.
The court decided to take the matter
under consideration for 25 hours.
When the claimants again appeared
the judge was so full of the subject
that the question of ownership had
been self-decided.

Society's Sins

Money Not Brains Is the Ruling Power

By MRS. STUYVESANT FISH.



THE proper maxim for society should be:

"Anybody who is good enough for me to know is good
enough for my guests."

But you don't find it so.

To be rich alone is not enough. Very often to be rich
means to possess brains. There are plenty of people who have
both brains and money. We must not bar them.

But the time should come when brains will count for
more than mere money.

I would have our society made more exclusive, more dig-
nified. I would have it harder to be accepted. I would have it so that
just the possession of mere money would mean little without birth, breed-
ing, good manners, intellect. Yet look at the people who do get into so-
ciety with nothing except money. How few know of the kicks and the
insults they have endured just to get in!

I have had things said about me behind my back because I might
choose to invite some clever, interesting, brainy people to my house.

"Why does she invite such people?" they say. "And why does she
persist in being so original? Why doesn't she ask us?"

As if it were original to invite men and women who have brains to
your house dinner. Heaven knows they are scarce enough! Yet some
people's idea of society is to hand you the tip of one finger when you are
their guest and then make faces at you behind your back.

"Oh, I can't go to Mrs. Jones' house any more. She had Mrs. Snooks
there at dinner, you know."

You can hear that any day in society. I have heard it plenty of
times. Somebody else don't like Mrs. Snooks, and because she was invited
to Mrs. Jones' then everybody who goes to Mrs. Jones' will not be invited
to Mrs. Smith's or Mrs. Robinson's. Is that the proper plane for so-
ciety?

But these very people seem to climb up into society.

Church Aid to Peace

By FRANCIS H. ROWLEY, D. D.,
Boston.

saved so dread and desolating a calamity.

There are three ways at least in which the churches can add to the
power and momentum of the peace movement. First, their ministers and
their teachers, with their rare opportunities to reach the generation of
to-day and the generation that shall be to-morrow, can make clear the real
meaning and purposes of arbitration.

Second, the churches, through their ministers and teachers, may aid
the movement for the world's peace by laying upon the hearts of their
people what has been so well called "the moral damage of war." Silence on
the part of the church is treason against her Lord, for whatever fine
patriotism may have inspired the soldier to maintain his country's cause,
no sooner have the opposing forces joined in deadly onslaught than re-
venge, cruelty, injustice awake to trample beneath their feet every divine
and ennobling impulse of the human heart.

Third, the churches can do more than any other forms of organized
activity toward advancing the cause of peace and arbitration by an un-
failing fidelity to those principles of the Christian faith that should de-
termine the relation every man should sustain towards his neighbor,
whether that neighbor live across the street or across the sea, and whether
he be white, black, red or yellow. The church can go further than the
great Declaration of 1776 that urges upon us "a decent respect to the
opinions of mankind." She must go further than teach us that we are
not worthy the Christian name until "the brotherhood of man" is some-
thing more for us than a phrase to juggle with.

Can you imagine any power for peace equal to the Christian church
if she were to rise to her high opportunity? Were she true to her holy
calling, as true she will yet be, she could outlive all the peace societies of
earth in hastening the day when arbitration shall abolish war.

The Man Behind The Bars

By REV. WILLIAM GARDAM,
Detroit.

It is not an uninteresting question to
consider the ethical values of the attitude
and behavior of the average public towards
that very considerable constituency we tech-
nically speak of as the criminal portion of
the human race. The sense of what another
thinks of one's self, what the other expects
and looks for, and the social bearing one
cultivates each towards the other, has really
a vast deal to do with one's own behavior
and conduct. Right living is after all most-
ly a social affair. All of us are good and
truthful and sympathetic and law-abiding
for the most part in relation to somebody
else, or in relation to some standard that considers us as social beings.

These men who get behind the bars and are marked with the prison
brand and after a time come forth to the air and sun and freedom of
civilization—the problem for them is what to do with the world they
again come into and what the world that has branded them shall do with
them.

It is just this attitude of civilization towards the fellow who has been
behind the bars and has worn the stripes that is of the greatest possible
moment to him as he comes forth to a free life.

So long as this attitude is one of anticipation that he will do his
worst, in nine cases out of ten he probably will not disappoint this expec-
tation. We are all governed to a degree by what is expected of us, and
the man who has been behind the bars is handicapped enormously by the
interior sense of degradation and loss of self-respect, and by the feeling
also that civilization questions his ability ever to do any better and by
the sense also that it universally distrusts him. He has necessarily an
enormous fight to make for a new footing and if he succeeds it is certainly
not by the grace and favor and generosity of the modern world.

SAUL REJECTED BY THE LORD

Sunday School Lesson for July 26, 1908

Specialy Prepared for This Paper

LESSON TEXT. — 1 Samuel 15:13-23.

Memory Verse. — GOLDEN TEXT. — "The Lord our God
will be served, and his voice will we obey."
— Joshua 24:24.

TIME. — About 1075 B. C. (Teacher), about
25 years after Saul began to reign. The
Revised Chronology places it later.

PLACE. — Gilgal in the Jordan valley.
Both rejections were at this place. Saul's
capital was Gibeah of Benjamin, five or
six miles north of Jerusalem. The re-
ligious center was at Shiloh, 15 miles
north of Jerusalem.

PERSONS. — Samuel at Ramah, over 50
years of age. Saul holding court at Gi-
beah, about 50 years old. Jonathan,
Saul's son, a young prince, able to go to
war.

Comment and Suggestive Thought.

In our last lesson we left Saul well
established on his throne, with a wise
counselor in Samuel. Several years
were spent in organizing the army, ar-
ranging the government, in resisting
the encroachments of the Philistines,
and in various victorious campaigns in
self-defense against the surrounding
nations. Saul showed himself to be a
skillful general, and proved that he
had in him the possibilities of a great
king. Only the warlike Philistines
were able to resist him and his peo-
ple, and these were very troublesome
and oppressive. There are hints of a
royal court, and those kindly exactions
of which Samuel had forewarned the
people (compare 1 Sam. 8:11 with 1
Sam. 14:52).

The Long Waiting. — In their des-
perate circumstances neither king nor
people dared make a move without the
sanction of God. Samuel had agreed
to come within seven days and offer
sacrifices and make known the will of
God. Six days had gone, and the sev-
enth day was passing, yet no Samuel
appeared. To a commander like Saul,
who saw his army melting away like
snow in spring, and knew that the
enemy might swoop down upon them
at any hour, like the eagle from his
cyril, or the wolf upon the fold, that
every moment's delay weakened his
own forces and strengthened the en-
emy—such a delay was almost intol-
erable. The temptation was very strong
to be his own priest, to offer the offer-
ings, contrary to God's law and his
agreement with Samuel, and press in-
to action. He yielded to the temptation
at the last moment, and offered the
burnt offerings.

The Sudden Appearance of Samuel.
— The prophet had delayed his com-
ing probably on purpose to test Saul,
or he may have been unavoidably de-
tained.

Suddenly he appeared on the scene.
Saul had failed in the hour of trial.
He did not trust God. He openly be-
fore all the people disobeyed a clear
commandment of God. Samuel an-
nounced the consequences to the king.
The kingdom could not continue in his
family, nor reach its highest success
under him. A portion of his possi-
bilities was lost; only "the second
best" remained to him. But he was
not deposed; other opportunities were
open to him. Possibly he might re-
trieve what was lost if he would.

A powerful nomadic tribe roaming
over southern Palestine and the desert
beyond, even as far as Sinai and the
Egyptian frontier—the Amalekites—
were a continual danger to Israel and
to all that Israel stood for in the
progress of the world descended from
Esau's grandson, Amalek, a fierce, un-
tameable race of wanderers, Israel's
most harassing and unconquerable
enemies, these fierce marauders "con-
stantly hovered on the borders
swelling the Philistine armies, or fol-
lowed in the rear, like Tartar hordes
pillaging and massacring, and as the
Israelites had no cavalry, retreated
without loss to the security of their
deserts."

The Command. — Under Saul, for the
first time, the nation was strong
enough to assume the aggressive.
Samuel brought a commandment of
the Lord to Saul that he should utterly
destroy them and all their posses-
sions, as one would destroy wild beasts
and poisonous serpents, or any rob-
bers that were ruining homes, ravish-
ing wives and daughters, corrupting
morals and religion.

Why was this right?

For the same reason that it is right
to punish criminals. In all wars, in
all punishments of criminals, their
wives and their children suffer great-
ly. It is not the fault of the executors
of the law, but the fault of those who
break the law, and bring all these sor-
rows upon their families.

An Ancient Testimony. — "Such of
the wicked as escape immediate
punishment receive, not after a long time,
but during a long time, not a slower,
but a longer punishment. Such an one
is kept in life as in a prison that has
no outlet or mode of escape; yet he
may enjoy frequent feasts, may trans-
act business, may receive presents
and kindnesses, like the men who play
with dice, or at draughts in prison,
with the rope hanging over their
heads." — Plutarch, in "The Delay of
Divine Justice."

Practical Points. — "The battle of
life is the battle between self-will and
God's will, and that man is placed
under serious, and oftentimes hopeless,
disability who fails to win the great
victory over the self-will in the time
of his youth." — Robert Tuck.

The warning from Saul's yielding to
two great temptations which assail
with tremendous force the men of the
day. (1) Greed, gains obtained by
breaking God's law. (2) Because I
feared the people and obeyed their
voice. As with Saul, so with men of
to-day.

BOYS AND GIRLS

WILL PROVE HANDY.

A Good Home-Made Dropper Cork for
a Bottle.

Almost every home has some bottles
containing different liquids and as only
a few drops of
some liquids are
required at a time,
a dropper bottle
becomes neces-
sary. A dropper
cork can be sup-
plied to any bot-
tle by burning a
hole through a
good new cork
and inserting the
glass of a fountain
pen filler, allow-
ing the small end to
protrude about
one-half inch from the top of the cork.
The lower end will then extend down
into the neck of the bottle about two
inches below the bottom of the cork.
The bottle is used in the same way as
a pepper sauce bottle, says the Key-
stone. The glass tube has sufficient
length so that when the drop reaches
the bottom of the tube the air pressure
has become great enough, combined
with the capillary attraction of the
tube, to sustain the drop in the tube,
thereby preventing any escaping of
the fumes.

I DON'T CARE!

Mother Succeeds in Curing Her Boy of
a Bad Habit.

Charlie was a little boy who always
said "I don't care!" no matter what
was said to him. For instance, his
mother remarked at the table: "You
can't have any more cake. It will
make you sick."
"I don't care!" said Charlie. "I'll
get well again."
Sister says: "Please show me how
to do this example, I can't do it."
"I don't care!" says Charlie. "Find
out for yourself, and you'll know how
next time."
"Don't you see your aunt is stand-
ing? Get up, Charlie, and give her
your chair."
"I don't care! There are other
chairs in the room for her to sit on."
"Come play with the baby; he is
crying for you."
"I don't care! Let him amuse him-
self. Mother said it was wicked for
me to frighten the birds, but I don't
care. My cousin beat me running
down hill, but I don't care. I'm at
the foot of the class, but I don't care.
I missed in all my lessons today, but
I don't care."

One day his mother called him to
her knee and said: "Don't care, did
you say? You surely do not know the
importance of these three words.
When you go to your father and tell
him you are hungry, does he say to
you 'I don't care'? When you come
to me and tell me you are sick, what
would you think of me were I to say
'I don't care!' and then go about my
business? You would have as much
right to be hurt as I am at your con-
stant repetition of the phrase."
It is needless to say that Charlie
mended his ways after that.

Indians in the Navy.
E. L. Wheeler is an apprentice sea-
man at the Norfolk training station.
He is a full blooded Indian of the
Uma tribe, who, has taken a leading
place at his station and is the first
petty officer of a company. John La-
badie, a Pawnee Indian, is now serv-
ing on the U. S. S. Virginia with the
fleet. This man is said to be the
only Indian who has come into the
navy from the new state of Oklahoma,
though many of his tribe have entered
the army service. J. R. Cook, a full-
blooded Indian, and a descendant of
Watchlar, the great warrior king of
the St. Regis tribe, is now an appren-
tice seaman at Newport. He has a
brother, Tom Cook, who is already a
gunner's mate in the navy on one of
the ships.

THE BALANCING STICK.
Learn How to Make One and Have
Some Fun with It.
Get a piece of wood six inches in
length and about half an inch in thick-
ness, and near
one end of it
thrust in the
blades of two pen-
knives in such a
manner that one
of them inclines
to one side and
the second to the
other, as deline-
ated in the illus-
tration. If the
other end of the
piece of wood is
then placed on
the tip of the
forefinger, it will
keep itself per-
fectly upright without falling, ap-
even if it is inclined to one side, it
will instantly recover its perpendicu-
lar position, being in reality kept in
equilibrium by the knives.

A Hypocrite.
Teacher (just having explained the
character of the Pharisee)—And now,
Frank, what do we mean by a hypo-
crite?

Frank—Please, teacher, a man what
says he is what he isn't, but he ain't.

Sunday-School Teacher—And you
have no brothers or sisters?

Little Edna—No, ma'm. I'm all
the children we've got.

"Dear Father:
"I hope you are well.
" "Mother is "
" "sister "
" "brother "
"I wish you were here.
" "mother was "
" "sister "
" "brother "
"WILLIAM."

All.
Sunday-School Teacher—And you
have no brothers or sisters?

Little Edna—No, ma'm. I'm all
the children we've got.

into a good sized, fine-looking puss.
Get a pencil and paper, and see if
you are not artful enough to copy the
design and make a kitty of your
very own.

William had just learned how to
use the ditto mark. He thoroughly ap-
preciated its use as a time-saver and
determined to put it to account.
Therefore, the next letter home read
like this:

"Dear Father:
"I hope you are well.
" "mother is "
" "sister "
" "brother "
"I wish you were here.
" "mother was "
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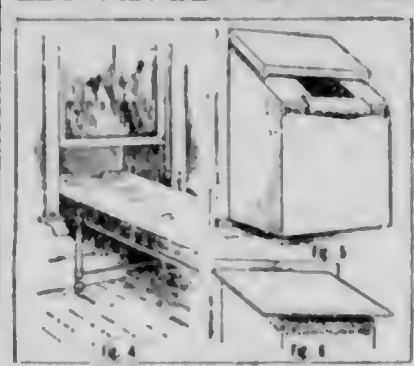
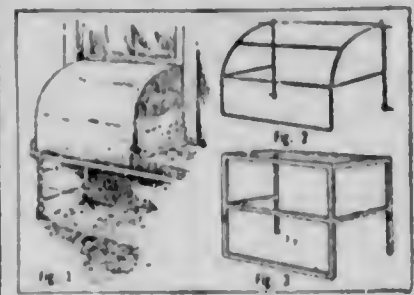
Little Edna—No, ma'm. I'm all
the children we've got.

HERE'S FOR HEALTH.

How You Can Obtain Fresh Air
While Sleeping.

The accompanying illustrations
show the construction of two different
devices exhibited by the state of Mas-
sachusetts for the purpose of secur-
ing fresh air in sleeping rooms. Fig. 1
shows a single bed placed before a
window. A light iron frame, Fig. 2,
fits over the head of the bed and with-
in the window frame. This frame is
covered with cotton cloth. After one
is snugly tucked in bed under this
shield, with the loose cloth at the end
and side tucked in about him, he can
raise the sash and be practically out
of doors, though his body will be in a
warm room, says the Country Gentle-
man. In cold weather the head
should of course, be protected by a
warm cap, and if the window is on the
"weather" side of the house it will
be well to place an awning on the out-
side of the window as one does to
keep out the sun's rays in the sum-
mer. This frame, as shown in Fig. 2,
can be fastened to the inside of the
window frame by screw-eyes and
hooks. A square frame, Fig. 3, can be
made from laths, which would an-
swer much the same purpose, and be
easier to cover, as the cloth could be
tacked on.

Another device is shown in Fig. 4.
Here the single bed has the head ex-



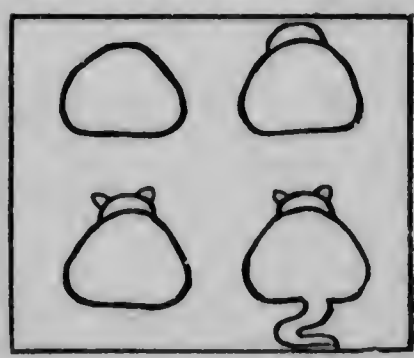
Two Types of Boxes.

tended through the window into a lit-
tle tent-like awning, the outside of
which is shown in Fig. 5. The iron
leg of the bed will have to be slipped
back to the position shown in Fig. 4,
or a wooden frame for the bed can
be made by any one handy with tools.
The bottom of the awning is entirely
open, while the roof has the center
opening that is shown in Fig. 5. The
upper end of this opening is protected
by a raised frame covered with cloth,
while the lower part can be left open,
to be covered in stormy nights or
windy weather by a curtain on a reg-
ular spring roller, as shown. A cord
runs from the curtain up over a little
pulley at the top of the window frame
and hangs down within reach of the
occupant of the bed. A simpler cover,
and one that would always protect
from storm, is shown in Fig. 6. In
this case a roof of cloth projecting
some six inches at the sides and at
the back is raised above the entirely
open top, as shown. With such a plan
it might be well to provide a cloth
screen, or curtain, to close the open
side, from which a strong wind may be
blowing. The bottom of the sash,
Fig. 4, can have a cloth tacked to it,
to come down to the bed, if it is de-
sired to keep the room within warm
during the night.

CAN YOU DRAW A CAT?

It is Easy Enough When You Know
How to Do It.

This is a cat. Perhaps you wouldn't
think so from its queer shape, but
you will see that by adding a line here
and there it will unexpectedly develop



into a good sized, fine-looking puss.
Get a pencil and paper, and see if
you are not artful enough to copy the
design and make a kitty of your
very own.

William had just learned how to
use the ditto mark. He thoroughly ap-
preciated its use as a time-saver and
determined to put it to account.
Therefore, the next letter home read
like this:

"Dear Father:
"I hope you are well.
" "mother is "
" "sister "
" "brother "
"I wish you were here.
" "mother was "
" "sister "
" "brother "
"WILLIAM."

All.
Sunday-School Teacher—And you
have no brothers or sisters?

Little Edna—No, ma'm. I'm all
the children we've got.

into a good sized, fine-looking puss.
Get a pencil and paper, and see if
you are not artful enough to copy the
design and make a kitty of your
very own.

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WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN.

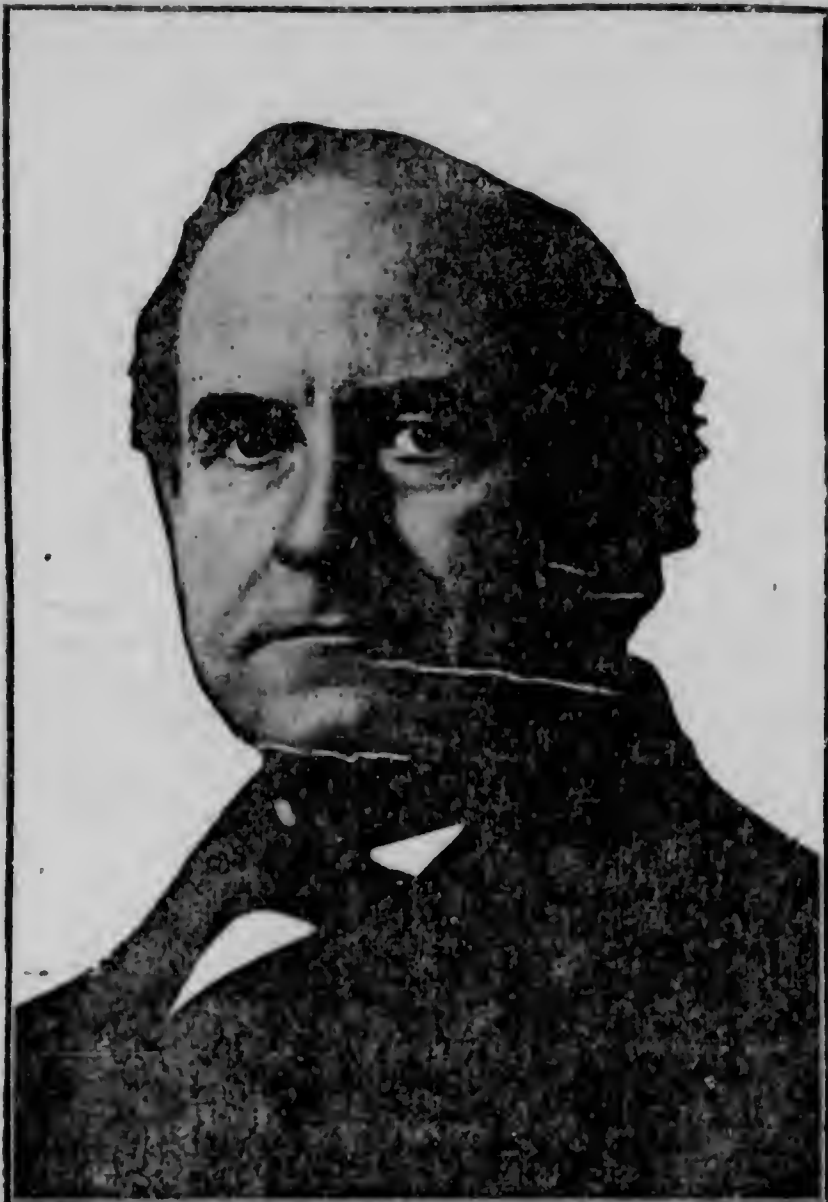


Photo by Moffett Studio, Chicago.

WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN AND JOHN WORTH KERN

Democratic National Convention at Denver Makes Its Choice of the Party's Standard Bearers During the Coming Campaign.

Denver, Col.—William Jennings Bryan of Nebraska is the nominee of the Democratic party for president for the third time. The Denver convention put him at the head of the ticket about three o'clock Friday morning, the first ballot giving him 892 1/2 votes, to 46 for Johnson and 59 1/2 for Gray. The nomination was made unanimous. The vote by states follows:

State	Bryan	Johnson	Gray
Alabama	22	1	0
Arkansas	15	1	0
California	20	1	0
Colorado	18	1	0
Connecticut	9	1	0
Delaware	10	1	0
Florida	10	1	0
Georgia	10	1	0
Idaho	4	1	0
Illinois	24	1	0
Indiana	20	1	0
Iowa	20	1	0
Kansas	20	1	0
Kentucky	24	1	0
Louisiana	15	1	0
Maine	10	1	0
Maryland	10	1	0
Massachusetts	20	1	0
Michigan	20	1	0
Minnesota	20	1	0
Mississippi	20	1	0
Missouri	20	1	0
Montana	10	1	0
Nebraska	10	1	0
Nevada	10	1	0
New Hampshire	10	1	0
New Jersey	20	1	0
New York	20	1	0
North Carolina	20	1	0
North Dakota	10	1	0
Ohio	20	1	0
Oklahoma	10	1	0
Oregon	10	1	0
Pennsylvania	20	1	0
Rhode Island	10	1	0
South Carolina	10	1	0
South Dakota	10	1	0
Tennessee	20	1	0
Texas	20	1	0
Vermont	10	1	0
Virginia	20	1	0
Washington	10	1	0
West Virginia	10	1	0
Wisconsin	20	1	0
Wyoming	10	1	0
Alaska	10	1	0
Arizona	10	1	0
Dist. Columbia	10	1	0
Hawaii	10	1	0
New Mexico	10	1	0
Porto Rico	10	1	0
Totals	892 1/2	46	59 1/2

*One not voting.

Clock is Stopped.

Leading up to the nomination were hours that began with picturesque enthusiasm, which grew into uncontrollable disorder. The nominating speeches were made amid scenes akin to panic at certain stages.

At 12 o'clock midnight the convention clock was stopped, so that constructively the nomination of Bryan would take place at Thursday's session of the convention. Will the Friday hoodoo be overcome by this technical evasion? Is a question that was in the minds of enthusiastic Bryan Democrats, as they wended their way from the convention hall in the early morning hours.

Wild Scene of Confusion.

A wilder demonstration than that over the first mention of Bryan's name on Wednesday followed the concluding word of the speech of Ignatius J. Dunn of Nebraska, which formally presented the name of Democracy's champion to the convention.

An hour and seven minutes, against the one hour and 23 minutes of the day before, marked the cheering and tumult, but the densely overcrowded auditorium made the confusion worse confounded.

Nobody had any respect for the rights of anybody else. Everybody was there to see the spectacle, if not to take part in it, and those not able

to look out for themselves were trampled upon.

Johnson and Gray Named.

Gov. John A. Johnson of Minnesota and Judge George Gray of Delaware were placed in nomination along with Bryan. Small as was the following of either, in comparison with that of the Nebraskan, the scenes of confusion, owing to the uncontrollable size of the crowd, were approximately great.

Gov. Johnson was placed in nomination by Winfield Scott Hammond of Minnesota, Connecticut yielding to the gopher state.

Judge Gray's name was presented by Irving F. Handy of Delaware. Mr. Handy felt how badly he was in the minority when, after he had talked awhile, the crowd attempted to choke him off.

Seconding Speeches.

Seconding speeches for Bryan were made by Senator Gearin of Oregon, Gov. Glenn of South Carolina, and Gov. Claude Swanson of Virginia. Gov. Glenn's speech created much excitement, being devoted largely to a defense of Bryan against attacks branding him as a Socialist. At the conclusion of his remarks, which were not in accord with the spirit of the convention, Permanent Chairman Clayton, who at the day session has superseded Temporary Chairman Bell as wielder of the gavel, exclaimed that William Jennings Bryan needed no defenders, and elicited tremendous applause.

The opening session lasted three hours and brought about the completion of the permanent organization of the convention, with the resounding address of Congressman Clayton of Alabama, permanent chairman of the convention. When the session opened at night, every formality of organization had been accomplished and the decks were clear for the supreme work of adopting the platform and naming the candidates.

Clayton Delivers His Address.

The scenes within the convention amphitheater repeated those of previous days in the magnitude of the gathering and the eager enthusiasm of the throngs. There were frequent demonstrations as the names of party idols or Jeffersonian principles were pronounced, but there was no repetition during the early session of the tumultuous record-breaking demonstration of Wednesday.

The address of the permanent chairman, Mr. Clayton, proved to be a caustic arraignment of the failure of Roosevelt policies, and an enunciation of Democratic doctrine. The ringing voice of the orator and the emphasis of his gestures stirred the listening thousands to frequent demonstrations of enthusiastic approval.

At 2:30 o'clock the platform committee was not yet prepared to report, and the convention took a recess until evening, so that all remaining differences of detail on the platform could be reconciled and the document be ready for adoption and the presidential nomination be reached before the adjournment of the night session.

A small American flag had been

placed on every delegate's chair prior to the beginning of the evening session. This was the unmistakable evidence of the nominating session of the convention and increased the interest of the spectators, who early made a rush for the galleries, filling them to overflowing.

At seven o'clock there were few of the delegates in their places. They had lingered long at dinner, the slowly dying twilight of the Colorado evenings proving deceptive as to the hour. Rumors of another delay in receiving the report of the platform committee filled the air as the delegates assembled, and they prepared for another probable session of convention oratory before the important business of the session could be reached. The wait for the rap of Chairman Clayton's gavel was robbed of much of its tediousness through the efforts of the quartette, whose members sang popular songs and concert numbers at frequent intervals.

Every One Has a Flag.

At 7:15 the galleries were completely filled, and the majority of the delegates were in their seats, but the officers of the convention were still waiting for the report of the committee on resolutions. The band in the gallery worked with great industry, and when it struck up "Dixie" the demonstration that followed gave a glimpse of the scenes certain to occur later in the night. The delegates, as the first notes of the old war song floated out, sprang up and waved their flags. It was instantly shown that the galleries, too, had been provided with them and in an instant the convention hall was a tossing sea of fluttering flags.

It was 7:50 o'clock when Chairman Clayton began to rap for order, which he secured within the minute.

Pending the report of the committee of inquiry, Thomas P. Hall of Texas was invited to address the convention.

After his speech came talks by Senator Grady of New York, Judge Wade of Iowa and Champ Clark of Missouri. Mr. Clark concluded with a tribute to Mr. Bryan as "the greatest living American."

"The secretary will now proceed to call the roll of states for nominations for the office of president of the United States," shouted Chairman Clayton.

"Alabama," called the clerk. The chairman of that delegation arose and was recognized.

"Knowing that Nebraska will make no mistake in nominating the right man," he said, "Alabama yields to Nebraska."

"I. J. Dunn of Omaha will speak for the Nebraska delegation," announced the chairman of that state, while the cheering which followed the first statement from Alabama continued unabated.

Dunn Nominates Bryan.

Mr. Dunn, who was to make that speech of the convention in which the greatest interest was felt by the delegates and the spectators, is scarcely of middle age. His clean-cut, determined-looking, clean-shaven face is surmounted by dark brown hair, which owing to the emphatic manner in which he emphasized his speech with his head, was soon touching the center of his forehead. He spoke clearly and with a pleasing manner of delivery. As Mr. Dunn proceeded, almost every allusion he made to the character of Mr. Bryan was enthusiastically applauded, although he had not yet mentioned the name of the Nebraska candidate. When Mr. Dunn declared that his candidate was the choice of the militant Democracy of the country the convention broke in with wild cheers. The ever ready flags were tossed aloft and a roar of applause swept through the hall.

Big Demonstration Starts.

Mr. Dunn brought out the name of "William Jennings Bryan" with intense dramatic force, and the response from the great throng was electric. The delegates sprang up, the galleries followed suit, and the demonstration was under way in a manner that promised to rival Wednesday's exhibition of enthusiasm.

A few moments after the cheering began an immense oil painting of Mr. Bryan was lowered from behind a monster American shield which had reposed over the chairman's desk ever

since the convention began. The appearance of the picture raised the pitch of the outburst, and the enthusiasm was still in evidence when the convention adjourned until 1 o'clock Friday afternoon.

KERN FOR VICE-PRESIDENT.

Convention Names Indiana Man as Running Mate for Bryan.

Denver, Col.—At one o'clock Friday afternoon, the hour to which the convention had adjourned, not one-fourth of the delegates were in their seats, and they were coming slowly into the hall. The heat was even greater than on Thursday and the temperature inside the hall was high and uncomfortable. The public, however, seemed to have as much interest as ever in the convention, and the galleries were packed long before any considerable number of delegates had arrived.

The convention was called to order at 1:40.

The nomination of a candidate for vice-president was the only business before the convention. J. J. Walsh presented the name of Archibald McNeill of Connecticut. Gov. Thomas of Colorado named Charles A. Towne of New York. Thomas R. Marshall urged the claims of John W. Kern of Indiana, and the convention cheered the presentation of the name of the Hoosier statesman.

Gov. Folk of Missouri seconded the nomination of Mr. Kern.

Gov. Hill of Georgia put in nomination Clark Howell.

Hill of Georgia withdrew Howell's name and seconded the nomination of Mr. Kern.

Charles A. Towne also withdrew from the contest, and urged his friends to unite on Kern.

The withdrawals increased the vigor of the demonstrations in favor of Kern, and on the motion that he be nominated by acclamation, which was carried, the cheering resembled closely the enthusiasm which had been evinced at the nomination of Mr. Bryan the day before.

Worried by the two tumultuous sessions, the delegates left the convention hall and the great gathering was at an end.

Sketch of Kern's Career.

John Worth Kern was born in Howard county, Indiana, December 20, 1849. He graduated from the University of Michigan in 1869 at the age of 20 years, with the degree of doctor of laws. His first official position which brought him into the public eye was when fulfilling his duties as a reporter of the supreme court of Indiana, which office he held from 1885 to 1889. For four years—1892 to 1896—he was a state senator. He became city attorney of Indianapolis in 1897, and held that office for four years. A year before he gave up the office he ran for the gubernatorial chair in Indiana, and was beaten. Four years later—in 1904—he also tried for the governorship on the Democratic ticket, and was again defeated. Later he received the complimentary vote of the party for United States senator.

WOULD ACCEPT BUT ONE TERM.

Mr. Bryan Asserts He Would Never Be Candidate for Re-Election.

Fairview, Lincoln.—The following statement was made by William Jennings Bryan when he received announcement of his nomination as the candidate of the Democratic party for president:

"The honor is the highest official possession in the world, and no one occupying it can afford to have his views upon public questions biased by personal ambition. Recognizing his responsibility to God and his obligation to his countrymen, he should enter upon the discharge of his duties with singleness of purpose. Believing that one can best do this when he is not planning for a second term, I announce now, as I have on former occasions, that if elected I shall not be a candidate for re-election."

"This is a nomination as purely from the people as can be, and if elected, my obligation will be as purely to the people. I appreciate the honor the more because it came not from one person or a few persons, but from the rank and file, acting freely and without compulsion."

JOHN WORTH KERN.



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STATE ITEMS OF INTEREST

ORDERED SOLD.

New Franchise For Electric Lighting and Power At Lexington.

Lexington, Ky.—Agitation against high rates for electric lighting and power resulted in the passage by general council of an ordinance for sale of a franchise for a new company.

The ordinance provides that the maximum rate for lighting shall be 15 cents per 1,000 watts; that the life of the franchise shall be 20 years; that the plant shall not be sold to a competitive company, and that the Lexington Railway Co., which now has a monopoly here, shall not be a bidder. Col. John R. Allen stated that a company, largely of local men and ample capital, is to be formed and will bid for the franchise. It is required that work on the plant begin not later than January, 1909.

TEAM CLOSED

That Will Represent Blue Grass Troops at National Rifle Shot.

Frankfort, Ky.—The team that will represent Kentucky at the national shoot at Camp Perry was announced by Adj. Gen. Johnston. The team is composed of 12 men and 3 alternates. The members are: Capt. Felix Kerrick, Louisville; Sergt. Wiley S. Morris, McWhorter; Capt. A. M. Moffett, Louisville; Capt. Jackson Morris, Frankfort; Sergt. Walter Jackson, Bourbonville; Lieut. W. H. Meadows, Lieut. Selby Sals, Louisville; Sergt. J. W. Wilson, Lieut. N. J. Withern, Middleboro; Custer Bailey, Pineville; W. H. Ratcliffe, Capt. J. R. Sims, Lexington; Capt. R. N. Krieger, Louisville; James E. Price, Lieut. G. C. Bailey, Pineville.

Organized in National Body.

Bowling Green, Ky.—The executive boards representing the Burley Tobacco Growers' Association of Ohio and Indiana, the Dark Tobacco Protective Association of Kentucky and Tennessee, the Henderson Stemming District Association, the Old Green River Tobacco Association and the Greenville Tobacco Association, all being members of the American Society of Equity, effected a temporary organization for the purpose of forming a national confederation. The confederation will have the exclusive handling and marketing of all tobacco grown in the four states.

Britton Case Passed.

Lexington, Ky.—The case of William Britton, charged with the assassination of James Cockrell, in Breathitt county, was continued until the next term of the Fayette circuit court on motion of the commonwealth. A similar charge against Alexander and Elbert Hargis and Jesse Spicer was passed until later, but they will also be continued. It is believed the cases will ultimately be filed away.

Singleton's Son Dies Suddenly.

Newport, Ky.—Fred G. Singleton, son of the late Squire Edward Singleton, was suddenly stricken when notified of the arrest of the couple for the murder of his father, and died soon after his physician arrived. The physician says he died from an epileptic convulsion, brought on by the shock of the notification of the arrest of the couple who are being held for the murder of his father.

Afraid To Go Home.

Paducah, Ky.—Police arrested Miss Mattie Cooper, aged 17, in boy's clothes, with men on top of a coach of a fast Louisville & Memphis passenger train here. She said she stayed out too late on the Fourth of July, and, fearing to return to the home of her father, William Cooper, 18th and Colgan streets, Louisville, Ky., ran away to see the world. She was taken home.

Held Troops in Readiness.

Frankfort, Ky.—Adj. Gen. Johnston, Gov. Willson and Major Bassett, who is in command of the troops in Western Kentucky, held a conference here. Following it Gen. Johnston said troops would be in readiness to send into the western counties in case there were reports of lawlessness among the tobacco growers.

The Drys Won.

Madisonville, Ky.—The election held here resulted in a victory for the dries by seven majority after a bitter campaign. Union services were held and rejoicing is general. This is the first time the city has voted dry in 18 years.

Old Army Officer Dies.

Henderson, Ky.—Major John G. Reeve, staff officer of Confederate Generals Hood and Johnson, and assistant adjutant general of the Army of Tennessee at the fall of Vicksburg, died here.

Gas In Well Causes Death.

Winchester, Ky.—Clay Skinner, one of the most prominent citizens of the eastern portion of the county, went down into a well to clean it out, and was overcome by the gas. When taken out he was dead.

Luther Benham Dead.

Brandenburg, Ky.—Luther Benham, 93, who achieved distinction as furnishing the greater part of the peach crop consumed in making brandy for the Louisville market, died at his home in this county.

LOADED BUGGY WHIP

Used To Kill Rival For Young Woman's Hand.

Cattlettsburg, Ky.—Walking home from Grassy Church, about six miles south of this city, William Noble, aged 21, was assaulted by John Nichols, who dealt him a blow on the head with the loaded butt of a buggy whip, inflicting an injury which resulted in the death of Noble.

An examination showed that a blood vessel had been broken in the brain. Nichols had threatened to kill any man who dared to pay attention to a certain young woman. When he saw Noble with her he made good his threat. Nichols came to this city, but when it was learned that his victim had died he made his escape and has not been arrested.

CALLED BY DEATH.

Chas. M. Coles, Former Clerk of Pendleton County, Expires.

Covington, Ky.—Assistant Postmaster G. A. Seller, of this city, received a telegram announcing the death of Charles M. Coles, of Butler, Pendleton county, Ky.

Mr. Coles was to have been one of the delegates to the recent national republican convention in Chicago, but illness prevented him from going.

Coles was formerly county clerk of Pendleton county and was the only republican ever elected to that office in that county.

He was one of the proprietors of the O. W. Coles distillery, president of the Butler bank and a director of the Fairmount Fair association. His widow survives.

Latenia Meeting Closes Down.

Covington, Ky.—Latenia's spring meeting came to an end with the running of the card for the thirty-first day. The meeting has been a financial failure and the association decided to close. It is now thought that the race track will never reopen.

Battle With "Shiners."

Sergeant, Ky.—In a battle on Beaver creek, Knott county, with alleged moonshiners, Collector Sam Collins and a detail of 10 men, with United States Marshal F. M. Blair, clashed with Ben Mullins and Bud Inall. Bud Inall was killed. Mullins surrendered.

Phillips a Candidate.

Elizabethtown, Ky.—R. O. Phillips, of this city, formerly secretary of the state board of equalization and a member of the board of control under ex-Gov. J. C. W. Beckham, is a candidate for secretary of the state democratic central and executive committees.

Pastor Forced To Resign.

Lexington, Ky.—Because he preached a sermon against night riders, the Rev. H. E. Roseberry, pastor of the Methodist church at Sardis, Mason county, has been forced to resign his pastorate. Attempts have been made to burn his parsonage.

Survived the Shock.

Louisville, Ky.—T. B. Wright, an electrical engineer, survived a shock of 1,750 volts of electricity, although he lost a finger and his right foot was badly scorched. His hand came in contact with a live wire on a switch-board.

Swallowed Store Teeth.

Louisville, Ky.—Mrs. Corrin Bland, of this city, died at the home of her daughter at Bowling Green soon after swallowing a set of false teeth. In trying to cough up the teeth the aged woman hurt an artery in her brain.

Milwaukee Gets Next Convention.

Lexington, Ky.—President C. M. Barnett, of the American Society of Equity, was here on business connected with the organization, and announced that the next annual convention will be held in Milwaukee, October 6.

Wainscote Withdraws.

Winchester, Ky.—G. Lee Wainscote, of this city, who for some time has been a candidate for the democratic nomination for congress from the 19th district, announced his withdrawal from the race.

Runaway Lad Killed.

Louisville, Ky.—Clarence Seales, 15, who had run away from his home at Covington, Ky., was run down by a freight train and both legs were so badly crushed that he died shortly afterward.

Clark Addresses Association.

Louisville, Ky.—J. H. Clark, of Cincinnati, was the chief speaker at the session of the Kentucky Funeral Directors' association. He spoke on "Embalming and Sanitation."

Meets Death While Plowing.

Fullerton, Ky.—James Nichols, 18, was plowing corn on a hillside. The plow struck a root, causing the handles to strike him in the stomach. He died a few hours after his arrival at a hospital.

Damage Suits Filed.

Paducah, Ky.—Two suits for \$75,000 were filed in the federal court here against 71 alleged night riders, whose names are withheld until the papers in the case can be served on the defendants.

East Kentucky Correspondence News You Get Nowhere Else

No correspondence published unless signed in full by the writer. The name is not for publication, but as evidence of good faith. Write plainly.

JACKSON COUNTY.

ANNVILLE.

Annyville, July 12.—Miss Cora Amy, post mistress of Maulden, was here yesterday and to-day visiting friends. —Messrs. L. W. Wehr, R. A. Johnson, Roy Rader and Leonard Medlock will begin their schools tomorrow. —Sunday School was re-organized here to-day with about sixty present. We hope everybody that attends will be greatly benefitted. —Misses Pearl Goodman of Welchburg, and Georgia Amyx of McKee, were here the first of the week visiting friends and relatives. —Mr. Albert S. Johnson who has served two years in the army in the Philippine Islands got in home last Friday. Everyone was glad to see him return. —Frank King and wife left for Leno County last Wednesday where Mr. King is engaged in the timber business. We are sorry to give them up. —Mr. Ike Bishop of Clay County is here to see his sister, Mrs. Andrew Gabbard. —Rev. Able Gabbard filled his regular appointment here yesterday and to-day at the Baptist church. —Miss Maggie Bowling of Terrells Creek, attended church here to-day. —Crops are needing rain in this part badly at present.

HURLEY.

Hurley, July 8.—Most everybody is thru working their corn. —We have been having lots of rain this week. —School began at this place Monday with Mr. Jake Isaacs as teacher. —Grandpa Gabbard is reported very poorly. —Several from this place attended church at Burch Lick Saturday and Sunday. —Mrs. Louise Gabbard, Mrs. Letha Gabbard and Mrs. L. J. Cole went to the Hamilton graveyard Sunday. —Sunday School at this place was organized Sunday with Mr. Jake Gabbard as superintendent. —Mr. and Mrs. Bradley moved Tuesday near the Indian Creek school house.

TYNER.

Tyner, June 1.—Crops look very bad here. —G. W. Miller is teaching a Sunday School at this place and is having fine success. —Jacob Miller is visiting his daughter, Fannie Mayes at Henge. —Mrs. Lucy Ward of London, visited her aunt Betty Miller and had a nice time. —J. C. Miller is a candidate for Assessor and wants all the voters of Jackson to vote for him. He is crippled and needs the office.

McKEE.

McKee, July 14.—The drouth still continues here. Gardens especially are needing rain badly. —J. R. Hays and R. M. Bradshaw left yesterday for an extended trip to Cincinnati and other places of interest. —Andrew Short is putting a new coat of paint on the McKee Hotel for Dr. W. T. Amyx. —Prof. Raine of Berea delivered a very interesting lecture on "That Boy" in the court room last Thursday evening. Mr. Clark also of Berea, spoke on the importance of agricultural training for boys. —We are informed that a little girl about eight years old, belonging to Mr. John Reese, while out picking huckleberries in Wild Dog neighborhood, was bitten by a rattlesnake and died before they could get her home. —Mrs. James Reynolds and others who were out near here gathering huckleberries came across a large rattler, but fortunately they discovered it in time to prevent its doing any harm. —One of James Robins' little children is very low with cholera morbus.

ROCKCASTLE COUNTY.

LIVINGSTON.

Livingston, July 7.—We are having plenty of rain at present. —Blackberry picking occupies several people at present. —The Livingston base ball team is kept very busy practicing to keep the adjoining teams held down and is having good success. —G. D. Cook, an old employee of the L. & N. R. R. lost his job over letting the boiler burn. —Mrs. Bowman, H. W. Bowman's mother, is very ill just now. —While working on the section at south-end Livingston, Ed Woodall was struck by a freight and seriously injured. —The Fourth was a dry one, nothing doing except trap shooting. —H. W. Bowman run a narrow risk of his life while setting head blocks at his mill. The carriage ran over the shed a distance of eighteen feet. He says he jumped just in time to prevent his being crushed by the carriage. —The Livingston Lumber Co. is expected to go to work soon, cutting lumber, as they have plenty of it to do. —G. W. Johnson of Peoples, was visiting relatives here during the Fourth. —J. P. Dees and Mary Seaborn were visiting relatives at Peoples last week.

Livingston, July 12.—Ed Mullins and Miss Lottie Owens were married Tuesday, July 7. We wish them great success. —Ed Woodall, Jr., while working on the section in South Livingston was struck by a hand car and badly hurt. —Elsy Lankford, who was shot at Brush Creek by David Clark, was in town and says he is getting along all right. —Pearl and Mrs. Owens visited Mrs. A. C. Carpenter early in the week. —H. W. Bowman's brother and two nephews are visiting his sick mother, who is improving slowly. —Lumber, tan bark and stave hauling are the principal occupations now. —H. W. Mink of Sand Hill is shipping lumber now. —Dick Rumels has typhoid fever in his family. —P. W. Durbin is very low with typhoid fever. —Jas. Barton is working in his barber shop. —Delbert Hanson went to London to be married Tuesday, July 7. —John Mullins who has been gone for some time has returned.

WITHERS.

Withers, July 14.—The quarry is running night and day and they are working about 150 men. —Detroit Cummins of Mt. Vernon is visiting his brother Joe Cummins. —Miss Theresa Johnson began teaching school on White Oak Branch Monday. —R. A. Sparks and Jake Williams came over from Mr. Vernon Monday and put up a smoke stack for W. J. Sparks. —G. C. Johnson has resigned his position as clerk in W. I. Dooley's store and Will Dooley will take his place for the present. —U. S. Moyers with C. W. Adams Sons & Co. gave our merchant a business call Monday. —Floyd Kidd, the sportsman and fisherman, was here fishing the first of the week, did not do much as one of our baby cat fish swiped one of his hooks, pole and all and went into his hole with it. —Fred Mullins visited his father and mother Sunday evening. —Pearl Mullins is very sick at present.

BOONE.

Boone, July 13.—Rev. C. S. Wilson filled his regular appointment at Fairview church Saturday and Sunday. —School at this place began last Monday with Miss Hattie Poynter as teacher. —Rev. Louis Rowlett of Clear Creek attended church at this place Sunday. —Mr. and Mrs. James Bracker of near Berea were in our midst Sunday. —H. D. Levett went to Berea Sunday. —Miss Talitha Coyle visited Miss Bertha Rich Sunday near Rockford. —Dr. Robinson of Berea, was in this town one day last week. —Mr. and Mrs. Wesley Lambert were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Lambert Sunday. —Sam McClure and family recently moved into this vicinity. —Mrs. Carol Martin who has been quite sick is some better.

ESTILL COUNTY.

FOX.

Fox, July 11.—Nearly everyone is finishing up their corn crop. Corn is small in this part and needing rain very badly. —Wm. Black of Berea, and Red Hise of Waco, were thru our neighborhood a few days ago buying cattle, paying from three to four cents per pound. —Hogs are selling from three and a half to four cents per pound. —Turner Kelly, Mrs. Anne Click and son Glendon are visiting friends and relatives at Station Camp. —A large crowd attended church at Bethel church last Sunday. Rev. James Howard of Valley View preached a good sermon. —Wesley French, wife, son and daughter of Witt, were in our town last Saturday and Sunday. —Mr. French expects to teach a singing school here July 20. —J. A. Johnson and family visited relatives at Ford on the 4th and returned home on the 8th. —Parties that went to Boonesboro on the excursion boats, Belle and Bertha M. to a picnic on the 4th report a good time. —Mrs. John Moberly and family and Miss Harriet Stone visited Mrs. Anne Click Thursday evening. —Mrs. N. E. Curtis called on Mrs. Reuben Puckett Thursday. —Deputy Sheriffs, Pete Wolfenbarger and Dad Webb were the guests of G. W. Powell the night of the 8th. —Mr. Wolfenbarger is a candidate for County Judge and Mr. Powell for Sheriff at next election of County officers in the fall of 1908. There is some talk that the primary which nominates the candidates will be held at the next regular fall election. —The river is well supplied with packet boats now. —James Roland and the widow Eldridge of Witt Springs, were married on the 4th. —James Emeryne and Miss Fanny Richardson were married recently. —The picnic at Winston was marked by a fight or two but no one hurt. —It is reported that there were two men killed in

Mt. Sterling on the 4th. —Jas Johnson has rented near Ford for the next year.

CLAY COUNTY.

SEXTONS CREEK.

Sextons Creek, July 10.—We are having plenty of rain in this part of the county. —Miss Lottie Glen who has been staying at Booneville, has come home. —Mr. W. R. Boggs organized two Sunday Schools last Sunday, one at Union church and the other at Bingham's Chapel. —Ben Stapleton visited his uncle Joe Shelton in Rockcastle County last week. —The correspondent of Island City has purchased the entire gas factory of St. John, McCarl and Co. and will run the business himself. —W. N. Burch visited the Institute at Booneville this week. —Webb and Reach, insurance agents of Manchester passed thru here to-day from Booneville. —Drummer Isaac of Jackson County, passed thru here Wednesday. —Mrs. Susie Morgan and daughter, Martha, went to Booneville Thursday. —J. H. Edwards and family of Gray Hawk, have been visiting relatives in Clay and Owsley Counties this week. —G. W. Hunter has quit the stove and lumber company at Chestnutburg and returned to his farm. —Mrs. Rachel Campbell of Hiddleburg is visiting friends and relatives of this place, this week. —Regular meeting services at Corinth next Saturday and Sunday. —The teachers' institute of Clay County will convene August 31. —The Cradlebow school commenced Monday, July 6.

WHITLEY COUNTY.

CORBIN.

Corbin, July 13.—Rev. H. F. Dunagan returned home last Tuesday from a long visit thru Jackson, Breathitt and Wolfe Counties. We were glad to see him as he had been gone so long. —Willie Dunagan has got about well over his hit in the face last week. —Mr. F. H. Parsons of Winchester visited friends in LaFollette, Tenn. the latter part of last week. —Laura Wilder and a host of friends went to Grays Saturday last and reported a fine time. —Mrs. S. L. Chestnut visited her mother in Laurel County last week. —Berry picking is all the go in our county. Berries are 25 cents a gallon and can't hardly get them at that. —Rev. H. F. Dunagan and Rev. Charles Parsons went to Pine Woods Saturday to hold a meeting. —Corns crops are looking fine since the rain. Farmers say they will have good crops yet. —Robert and Frank Parsons have gone home to stay a few days while they have to brick work to do. —J. L. Mitchell of our city a dry goods merchant is going out of business and is closing out his goods under cost. —Mrs. S. A. Wilder has been having some repairing done on her house and chimneys this week. Her house caught on fire from the stove Friday but did no damage.

OWSLEY COUNTY.

CORTLAND.

Cortland, Ky., July 11, 1908. The Citizen, Berea, Ky.
My dear friends:—
I wonder if you will give a little space for a few lines concerning the Fourth of July celebration at Cortland, Kentucky.
Prof. Raine and Mr. Clark arrived here Friday evening completing a ride of seventy miles to attend and speak at our celebration.
We, the people of Upper Buffalo, Owsley County, count ourselves highly honored and favored by having with us Prof. Raine, Francis Clark and William Adams.
The Fourth dawned with a dark and dismal frown upon her brow, but undaunted by the foreboding appearance of the day, the people began to arrive very early, bringing with them, beautiful baskets laden with "chickens and other vegetables." Because of the rain that fell on Friday and during the night we were unable to have the speaking on the beautifully shaded hill and so had it in the church.
About ten o'clock Prof. Raine began his address and for nearly two hours spoke to the audience in a way which they have rarely if ever been privileged to hear. The subject of his address being, "Education," ending with a very strong appeal to the people.
At the close of Prof. Raine's address we had dinner served under the shade of the trees and everyone seemed to get all their wants dequanded.
At one o'clock Mr. Adams gave a short and spirited address followed by Mr. Clark who made good use of the opportunity by speaking to the farmers along the line of agriculture.
The three speakers won a warm place in the hearts of the people and hope that they will be with us the next Fourth of July.
The crowning event came on Sunday when Prof. Raine preached a sermon on "The Vine and the

Branches" to a very attentive congregation. The power of God was present, moving the hearts of the people. Two young men began the Christian life and others were moved. We hope the work will go on.

We are very thankful and feel very much indebted to President Frost for sending us Prof. Raine and Mr. Clark.

A. M. Ross.

HAMILTON, O. LETTER.

Hamilton, July 13.—The Salvation Army gave an outing Sunday for the poor of Hamilton at Woodsdale Island Park. —The Board of Education has decided to place automatic fire gauges and safety doors in all the public school buildings of the city. —According to the report filed with the Auditor of the State, Butler County has 167 saloons this year, a loss of eighty from the previous year. —The Alumni of the Ohio State University held an outing at Woodsdale Island Park Saturday. —The mid-summer rally of the Christian Endeavor Union of Hamilton was held in Lindenwald Park Sunday afternoon. —The Rev. D. A. Polling of Columbus, Ohio State field secretary, delivered an address. —Mayor Straub tried several cases Friday, growing out of trouble at the Champion Conted Paper Co's mill because of the strike of the paper-makers. Three men charged with assault were each held to the grand jury under \$200 bond. —Joe Campbell charged with carrying concealed weapons, Ed Rust charged with threatening to shoot, waived extradition and were held to the grand jury under a \$200 bond. —The Anti-Saloon League held a series of meetings in Hamilton Saturday night and Sunday. —G. W. Crabbe and B. H. Miller addressed an open meeting at Second and High streets Saturday night and on Sunday morning and evening there were addresses by members of the league in the various churches represented in the Ministerial Alliance. —There was a mass meeting in the First Baptist church Sunday afternoon. Among the speakers were, C. W. Howe and C. W. Eldridge of Cincinnati and F. N. Hare of Washington, D. C.

AN EXPLANATION.

There appeared last week in The Citizen an article which many of our readers thought approved the smoking of tobacco. A word of explanation about it is worth while. The article was not prepared by The Citizen but by a news syndicate in Cincinnati, and we did not know that it would be printed till it was too late to get something else. However, The Citizen always wishes to present the facts on both sides of every question, so that its readers will have a chance of making a fair comparison and choosing for themselves, and we are therefore not particularly sorry that the article was printed.

However, the article deserves a word of comment. In it the writer says simply that tobacco, when there is not too much used, is harmless or even helpful to some people. This is a question about which the editor cannot speak, not being a doctor, but it is certain that it is only one of many points to be considered. The writer did not take up either the question of the expense or the filthiness of the tobacco habit, and he said nothing about the dangers of becoming a slave to an appetite which may grow on one to such an extent that even according to his own belief it would become harmful. All these things need to be considered, and The Citizen is glad to have a chance to give a few words spoken by Andrew Carnegie—the second richest man on earth, on the subject.

Mr. Carnegie recently was speaking to young men, and had discussed the evils of liquor. Then he took up tobacco and declared that what was said of liquor could be said of tobacco. It could do them no good. That it did many harm went without saying. It was not long ago considered a nice habit for a gentleman. He had always admired the young lady who, when asked if she disliked gentlemen to smoke in her presence, replied that she didn't know, no gentleman had ever tried. He knew that he spoke in this case to a host of sinners. Probably very few in this audience were saints in this respect, as in this particular he happened to be a perfect saint. It was embarrassing to preach. There were many here among the older men he doubted not, who wished they had not become slaves to the habit in their youth. He had known some instances where men were able to conquer the habit, but it was a severe trial. Smoking tobacco would do them no good, while it might become a habit which would enslave them. Why should they run that risk? In youth it was easy to abstain but the appetite once formed, it was not easy to break their chains. To young men having their living to make he ventured to sug-

gest that it was also an expensive habit. Not seldom he believed, the sun spent by a young man upon tobacco, if saved for twenty years at 5 per cent compound interest, would give him a very nice nest egg in the bank—perhaps, justifying him, if they added the liquor account, in asking the angel he admired to take him in charge. The principal point that could be urged against tobacco was that it had injured, and was injuring many of their fellows from excessive use. Like most bad and seductive things the line between use and abuse could rarely be maintained, and he said therefore, about tobacco as he did about alcohol, there was danger in it—why not insure themselves?

"Life was a game which required them to equip themselves with every possible advantage to play it from scratch, and to strip themselves of every impediment that might hamper them in the race. There was no use in taking chances by becoming handicapped by either the alcohol or tobacco habit."

YAQUI DANCE.

Thursday evening, June 11 of the current year, the authorities at the Indian (Pima) Training School at Sacaton, Arizona, graduated a small group of boys and girls with appropriate Commencement exercises. The Indians on the Reservation—Pimas mostly and a few Papagos and Yaquis—likewise celebrated the event (at any rate they celebrated something) with dancing, firecrackers, tar-becue, serenade, much rejoicing and "heap-much pow-wow-ing."

Imagine a clear and cloudless night, over which the moon, almost full, reigned supremely. On all sides the glitter and glisten of the sand and darker hues of mesquite, palo verde and the numerous dry bushes and weeds that inhabit the desert. Near-by "Satan" raised a proud head, and altho at least ten miles distant on a direct line looked not more than a mile and a half away. Far away on the horizon the Maricopa Mountains, thru forty miles of purest air, stood out a trifle indistinctly. The air was cool. All in all, a typical Arizona night.

From a distance there arose a disordered babel of sounds—the steady pound, pound, pound of a stick upon baskets; the gasps of several ancient musical instruments, apparently in the throes of a last and final death rattle; the occasional bang of a "cracker," the intermittent, chorused "ya hoo ya" of excited bucks, and, as I came closer, the musical rattle of many spurs, the clamping of a hundred horses, the monotonous singing and the undertone of much conversation in the Pima dialect.

Three centers of interest called for attention: the barbecue, the Pima singing and the Yaqui dance. Over fires in holes in the earth were laid the iron bars of a barrow and upon these bars large chunks of meat were sizzling, while, over all in the red glare of the hot coals, presided a massive Indian, armed with a pitchfork, which instrument he used now and then to move the meat or perchance to poke the fire, as the fancy struck him. For I deem that it was mere fancy that moved him. From this meat there arose a savory odor, which ascended unto the skies, commingled with the less savory but less penetrating odor of much Indian. Such was the barbecue.

To one side was the Pima singing. A group of perhaps twenty or thirty young and old bucks on slender, nervous Indian ponies were grouped about a space of approximately twenty feet in diameter. This ring was penetrated at the imminent risk of being kicked violently into eternity by the vicious ponies who seemed to find little cause for peace in the surrounding situation; another ring of spectators, standing, were found inside the mounted ring.

On the ground at their feet sat an oldish Indian, equipped with a stick with which he kept beating a number of baskets spread on the ground in front of him. His total outfit of clothes consisted of a pair of overall pants and an old black shirt, and as we watched him I recalled the remark of a friend about him to me during the school exercises that "there was a typical old buck of the original, barbaric type." And, verily, he was that. He had an immense frame, his cheek bones were exceptionally

high and a more savagely Indian expression upon his face I have never seen elsewhere. At his side were several old squaws. They were all singing with monotonous voice. All Indian singing that I have ever heard appears to be merely an endless repetition as was this. Some of the whites were curious as to what he was singing of, and one of the young men, an interpreter, told the teachers that he was singing of the birds and flowers, and, heaven preserve us, of how nice it was to get drunk. At intervals, when the mounted bucks were pleased or displeased they rattled their spurs, "Ya-hood" with staccato shouts and beat their ponies with the end of the coil of rope which hung upon each saddle pommel. A few moments of this suffices any civilized being; there is too much tameness.

Another circle, much the same, but fewer horses, contained the musical instruments and an old Yaqui, a belt of bells around his waist, his ankles and wrists covered with jingling bells and beads, who was jingling up and down, around and around, in a space about six or eight feet in diameter. After the ring of Indians had been pierced, we saw the musical instruments, which turned out to be a disreputable fiddle of doubtful origin and a harp-like affair of even more antiquated pattern, either or both of which I would not hesitate to ascribe to someone as far back in history as the venerable old gent who built the Ark in days gone by. The old Yaqui kept up his dancing, or, more properly, jigging, muttering to himself all the while. Sometimes he would kneel and beat his hands upon his breast, but most of his dancing consisted in a sort of jig to the tune of the fore-said musical torture. As before, the spectators joined in, maybe on the chorus, or whatever they call it, as the spirit moved them. It developed later thru the kindness of a young Indian boy who spoke good English that the old chap who was conducting the orchestra, for judged from the infernal and enthusiastic racket, that they were hurrying someone with high honors, not being a Pima, did not speak the Pima dialect well, and they were laughing derisively at his broken singing. The "yahooling" appears to be calls for a "waterman" to sprinkle the dust before dancing.

It seems that the Yaqui Indians have almost uniformly adopted the Catholic faith, and that, with its mysticism and its formalism, together with the fact that the Yaquis as a whole are either more barbarous or more civilized than the surrounding Indians (I cannot say which and it matters little at any rate) makes better dancers of them. However that may be, the Yaquis are always in demand for dancing, as the Pimas, for some reason, do not dance well. I left this joyful gathering about eleven p. m. and repaid to my room. As I listened to the rapid-fire hammer of the Pima ponies' feet upon the nearby Reservation road, I knew that I had learned one thing, viz: it takes little to amuse the average Indian. Any of the Berea ghost dances of former years, when that institution was in its palmy days, to my mind, would have excelled for sixteen carat excitement the monotonous shouting and dancing of the Indians threefold. However I am told that the doings of that night were tame compared to the semi-religious and ceremonial dances which periodically take place.

But in one particular, the white, pale-face and the copper-skinned Indian are much akin. An all night celebration leaves a vast number of those on the following morning who have a decided coffee-colored flavor in their mouths, and are so sleepy to really transact any business. The number of sleepy bucks and squaws the day after a pow-wow of this character is exceptionally exasperating when one wants to talk—usually hartering and dickerling for baskets and trinkets with them. Such is life in Arizona. This world, then Arizona, then the fireworks. It was 110 F. in the shade June 13.

Claud Dellaun.

Trouble that might break us may be made to make us.
Nagging people are always praying for peace in glory.